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Greeks Gain New Heights; Grady Quits as Hull Aid; War Cuts Ship Service

The World's Day—At a Glance

Dec. 30, 1940

Greco-Italian Front: Italians Make 'Last Stand'

Greeks in Albania were shelling the Italian "last stand" defense lines in the Tepeleni-Klisoura sector from newly captured heights commanding roads north to the ports of Valona and Durazzo. Strong Italian counter-attacks by fresh troops were repulsed on the road to Valona. [Details: Page 4.]

Sinking by submarine of three Italian transports, being convoyed from Brindisi to Albania has been reported by the Greeks.

Bombing of Valona by British Air Force continued, as the port continued to be used by Italy for landing men and supplies for its troops.

Civil administrators accompany the Greek troops as they enter a new Albanian town so that the government of the invaded territory proceeds smoothly. [Special article from The Christian Science Monitor's Special Correspondent in Albania: Page 4.]

In Washington: Grady Submits Resignation

Henry Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, submitted his resignation to President Roosevelt. It is understood that Mr. Grady will become President of the American President Lines, a steamship company.

President Roosevelt had a luncheon engagement today with Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Arthur B. Purvis, Chairman of the British Purchasing Mission. He also scheduled conferences with Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, and with Capt. Allen Kirk, who has just returned from London, where he was Naval Attache at the American Embassy.

A proposal that the National Labor Relations Board be stripped of power to make decisions which might "throttle" national defense production came from the final report of a House committee appointed to investigate the Board and the Wagner Labor Act. [Details: Page 2.]

The War Department announced that the policy of "farming out" arms contracts to small firms would be applied vigorously to distribute the defense load as widely as possible.

The United States Court of Appeals held that the American Automobile Association, through its Department of Claims and Adjustments, was illegally engaged in the practice of law. The District of Columbia Bar Association had objected.

About 5,000 educators and music leaders petitioned the Federal Communications Commission to intervene in the dispute between the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and the radio industry.

New England: Nova Scotia Ship Service Halts

Passenger steamship service between Boston and Nova Scotia will be discontinued after today for the winter—a direct effect of the war. [Details: Page 9.]

Prominent New England businessmen, educators, and clergymen endorsed the President's plea for greater aid to Britain. [Details: Page 9.]

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill continued a public hearing on proposed civil service rule changes despite protests against the legality of the changes. [Details: Page 9.]

Thousands of New Englanders planned to see the new year in at drinkless celebrations tomorrow night. [Details: Pages 1 and 9.]

The full force of New England defense production has yet to be felt, a survey disclosed today. [Details: Page 1.] Business leaders foresaw greater production in 1941. [Details: Page 10.]

In Africa: British Bombard Bardia's Port

British preparations for attack on Bardia continue, with artillery and navy guns constantly bombarding the port. Italian guns are replying despite continual raking of the port by British fire. [Details: Page 4.]

Italian plans for administering Egypt and for establishing their own currency on reaching Alexandria were found among documents captured at Sidi Barrani.

Americas: Camacho Proposes Amnesty

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—President Avila Camacho has sent a bill to the Chamber of Deputies granting amnesty to all persons held guilty of political crimes during the recent Presidential campaign. To give substance to his post-electoral promise there would be "neither vanquished nor victors, only Mexicans," Avila Camacho proposed modification of Mexico's criminal law which would "concede amnesty" for acts of rebellion, sedition, and political agitation.

In Europe: Italy Penalizes Food Hoarding

Italy set up a dictatorship over the dinner table with decrees including capital penalties for extreme cases of food hoarding. [Details: Page 5.]

France heard Chief of State Pétain urge its youth to "abandon destructive individualism." [Details: Page 4.]

Spain was disclosed to have tightened its economic controls as the effect of its new "syndicate of producers" became apparent. [Details: Page 2.]

Hungary's Minister of Agriculture, Count Michael Teleki, resigned, presumedly in protest over passage of German troops.

Nazi legions, variously estimated at from 300,000 to 600,000, were pouring into Rumania, large numbers poised on the Bulgarian border.

Air and Sea: London Conquers Menacing Fire

A serious conflagration threatening the City of London was conquered by thousands of British fire fighters following what was described as the heaviest assault yet leveled at the capital by Nazi warplanes. [Details: Page 1.]

German invasion ports received another heavy barrage of RAF bombs which at some points reached an intensity of 100 per minute. At one time during the week-end raids the entire coast from Calais to Boulogne was said to have been set ablaze.

A Nazi surface raider was routed after a skirmish in the North Atlantic with a British cruiser on Christmas day, the Admiralty disclosed. [Details: Page 5.]

Berle Sees Break In Clouds in '41

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, said here that 1941 "may see the dark international clouds begin to clear."

"Yet this can happen," he said in a radio address (MBS), "only if we make it so. No other Nation has the power. Our happiness in the new year rests in our own hands."

The Assistant Secretary of State spoke on the same program with Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War.

Mr. Patterson predicted that "during 1941 the United States will put forth the most gigantic effort it has ever made in behalf of its own security."

Asserting that "we are confronted with the greatest crisis short of actual war that has ever confronted us," Mr. Patterson said this and the magnitude of the re armament effort "call for a spiri of unity unmatched in our history."

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Defense Drive: N. E. Industry All Set to Go

Survey shows that small factories are not yet geared to national productive effort.

"Defense and You"
First of five articles

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the national defense effort has been in accelerated motion for six full months, a survey of New England today discloses that except in the lines of metal fabrication, notably shipbuilding, small arms manufacture, and machinery construction, the productive capacity of this great industrial arsenal hardly has been scratched. Thus far, defense—speaking in the broad terms of industry as a whole—has been the whipped cream and cherry on the "business as usual" sundae.

Even after examining the machine-tool, airplane-engine and munitions plants, the reporter going over the region today is left wondering how many factories would be on a day-and-night schedule were British orders subtracted from their programs.

Reaction of Surprise

Yet, talks with Army men, industrialists, and others leave you with the impression that affairs are proceeding according to plan, that years of peactime surveying of factories, studying production programs, and granting of educational orders to certain plants have—still speaking in the broadest terms and allowing for specific exceptions—established the basis for orderly war preparations. You find on every side a responsible feeling that much of the costly pell mell haste and mistakes of the war effort of two decades ago are being avoided today.

You find a reaction of surprise at the overnight interjection of the word "urgency" in advices from Washington. You hear it said that adjustments in the method of placing orders, removal of contract penalty clauses, directing of more orders to small plants and similar moves from Washington would help speed deliveries. But you hear it insisted that there is no reason

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

The Year in Reich: Shadows Lie Ahead

Nazi military triumphs marked 1940 but final decision remains just out of reach—German confidence in Army high—Fear of defeat brings unity—Seeds of wrath are sown.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 30—Germany, at the end of its greatest year of military triumph, stands a mighty Tantalus poised for a supreme effort to reach the fruits of victory which still dangle just beyond reach despite its successes on the battlefield.

Seldom in history have armies achieved such quick and sweeping successes. But also seldom before has the enjoyment of victory been so illusive as it has been for this modern Germany which, time and again, has seemed on the verge of realization of its colossal dream but has still to taste the sweets of conquest.

Doubts of ultimate success, however, scarcely ripple the surface of German confidence, either among the military leaders or the submissive long-suffering civilian mass. For the Reich possesses history's most expertly forged army, unconquered, in fact even unchecked in nine months of amazing campaigning.

Victory Just Out of Reach

But the year has always seen that ultimate victory snatched away at the last moment and left it still something tempting, something seemingly on the verge of attainment, but something still illusive.

Now with the opening of the new year that Army is moving again in another effort to reach by swift advance the rewards for which Germany and the German people have been sweated and rationed and moulded for eight long years.

They are not to be deprived of it easily. Their offensive power at least on land and in the air is greater than ever before. The weapons hurled into France in the spring have been sharpened by experience, plated by success, weighted by new recruits and six months of intensive industrial production of more arms.

Ready to Strike

The thrust of this Army wherever it goes will be terrific. Its size is such that it could, in theory, strike simultaneously in more than one direction. The maximum force usable in an attempt against England is undoubtedly poised along Europe's western shores. Other even larger forces are apparently in motion in the direction of Britain's Mediterranean possessions. More are in a position to guarantee the security of Germany's pact of friendship with Russia. Any number of military possibilities are open to the German High Command.

Out of these possibilities the German engineers of war have selected those which they consider best suited to the aim of breaking England's resistance and bringing the final victory which would give the Nazi Party unchallenged control of two continents and a world position unrivalled since the day of Rome.

Penalties for Failure

But if 1940 has brought the ancient German dream of conquest so near fruition it has also witnessed the emergence of penalties which must be paid for failure.

Before the offensive started every other country in Europe had within itself elements strongly attracted by the concept of the new German order for Europe. Even after the Nazi armies entered those countries strong movements to accept the conquest and collaborate with Germany persisted. But with the passing of the months that receptiveness has been replaced by suspicion, fear, resistance, and hatred.

Seeds of Wrath Sown

The men and the ideas who have followed in the wake of the conquering armies have caused a revulsion, have in fact sowed the seeds of wrath.

Never before has Germany had so few friends.

Hope for its ultimate defeat has swept from the areas under its control out through the world. If those armies ever falter and fall back, Germany will reap the whirlwind of its sowing.

The need to conquer increases as its armies expand their conquest. The knowledge of this drives them on farther afield. silences the moderates within their councils, strengthens the voices of those whose ambitions know the widest horizons.

Need to Conquer Increases

And the need to conquer increases.

The year's swift victories have not seriously depleted Germany's war reserves. The spoils of war have made up much of the expenditures in food and raw material. The German people are eating today almost as well as they did last winter, and their leaders have stated that if a time of serious shortage comes the German people will not be the first to suffer.

Yet there is enough change in conditions inside of Germany to

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Nation Backs President On More Aid for Britain; London Halts 'Total' Fire

Firemen fight bravely to stem blaze started by Nazi bombs; many landmarks lost.

White House is pleased at reaction—London is elated—Berlin and Tokyo mum—Rome is sarcastic—Roosevelt sees British leader on means to push assistance in every way.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—In the historic moment of national decision, American opinion appears to have rallied almost solidly behind President Roosevelt's solemn declaration that to save the United States, America must back Britain.

The widening circle of response to the presidential address spread across the United States and across the world.

"Magnificent," said British spokesmen.

"Quite conceivably the turning point in the world struggle against Hitlerism," said a high Government official at Ottawa.

"Bellicose phantasies," said Rome's ultra-Fascist newspaper Tevera.

An ominous silence came from Berlin where no line regarding speech or text appeared in German papers, and where authorized sources said, "the speech is of such extreme importance that it can be commented upon only by the highest quarters."

At Tokyo, Government quarters refused comment.

But in Washington, the White House made no secret of the President's gratification. Mr. Roosevelt was "tremendously pleased" at the press reports, Stephen T. Early, his secretary, declared, and he was "especially pleased" that "at least some leaders of both parties were in agreement."

Forty minutes after its conclusion telegraph officials said 600 messages had been received at the White House. Messages poured in all day. The speech elicited a greater response than any other Roosevelt speech in his eight-year presidency. And the messages, said Mr. Early, are in the ratio of 100 to 1 in support of his historic warning that the Axis Powers are bent on "world control" which will threaten the United States if achieved.

Sees British Leader

The President had lunch today with Arthur B. Purvis, British purchasing commissioner, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. He seemed bent on quickly implementing general forecasts of last night for increased aid to the British. His first caller today was Capt. Alan G. Kirk, American Naval Attaché for Air at the London Embassy, recalling his firm declaration last night that latest information indicated British victory.

Mr. Early said the President was not likely to go into statistics in his two forthcoming radio addresses, his inaugural address and his annual message to Congress now tentatively set for Jan. 7 so far as it affects aid to Britain. But Mr. Early left open the possibility of prompt request for speedier, specific defense activity by the President in the new era in which the old "business-as-usual" slogan has been definitely scrapped.

Mr. Roosevelt's significant reference to Ireland and the Azores is thought, in some congressional circles, to forecast a possible diplomatic development in conjunction with Britain.

American foreign policy today stands formally and forcefully declared on every vital issue of the war as the result of the President's plain-speaking "Fireside Chat."

To the American people he appealed for a realization that the menace of the Axis Powers puts American civilization in its greatest danger since the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, and he summoned the Nation to center its whole effort upon the task of producing more ships, more guns, more planes—more everything.

To Germany, he declared flatly that the United States Government considered that Reichfürer Hitler's plans and purposes meant only one thing—"ultimate action against the United States"; that an Axis victory meant living at the point of a gun

To Great Britain, the President avowed that American security and British survival are one, he affirmed that the implements of war must be got to English shores in sufficient volume and quickly enough not only to help fight but to help win the war. He promised that there would be no "bottlenecks" of any kind whatsoever in America's determination to aid.

Defies All Dictators

To all the dictators, separately and collectively, he served notice that threats as to how they would construe that aid would in no way deter the United States from its course.

To all the world he warned that the Nazi masters of Germany seek to enslave not only their neighbors, not only the countries of Continental Europe, but all nations of all continents.

To all appeasers and would-be appeasers, appeasement talkers and negotiated-peace sponsors, the President asserted categorically that "the United States has

Continued on Page 16, Column 2

Comment on "Fireside Chat": Page 3.

Text of President's speech: Page 6.

Roosevelt Talk Cheers London; Germany Silent

By the Associated Press

President Roosevelt's address on world hostilities was greeted today with outspoken satisfaction in London, studied silence in Berlin, and a charge from Rome that he is "a man of undeclared war fought against the Axis."

British official circles hailed the speech as "further proof of the courage and realism" of the United States attitude toward the European conflict and as "one of the most powerful, logical indictments ever spoken" against aggression.

Virginio Gayda, editor who often speaks for the Fascist regime, warned in delivering the Italian reply that the "tolerance" of the Rome-Berlin Axis is limited.

Writing in the newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia, Signor Gayda said, however, that the President's speech in itself produced "nothing new"; that it only confirmed the passage of the United States first from neutrality to nonbelligerency and from that to a state "short of war."

Hitler Silent

The official German reaction was Adolf Hitler's personal secret and, until he chooses to break his silence, not even officials usually well-informed can predict Germany's attitude, Nazi spokesmen indicated.

Afternoon newspapers in Berlin carried a brief summary of the speech, omitting Mr. Roosevelt's prediction that the Axis would lose the war. They devoted about the same amount of space to Senator Burton K. Wheeler's address to the National Youth Antiwar Congress.

Unofficial Japanese sources in Tokyo said they considered the President's words as a commitment to further assistance to China. These sources interpreted the speech further as indicating the United States is not disposed toward conciliatory conversations when the new Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, arrives in Washington.

French Reaction

Some French official sources in Vichy described the address as "sensational"; others tended to minimize its significance with assertions that the President failed to present figures on United States defense production to prove that "America's bite would equal her bark."

The press in neutral Switzerland, which has been walking the tight rope of neutrality since the war's start, carried full and direct quotations, but made no editorial comment.

Madrid's only morning newspaper, the Monday Official Bulletin, prominently displayed an account of the Roosevelt radiocast, but it, too, refrained from comment.

In unoccupied France, up to a late hour newspapers did not even have an official summary of the talk, but it was announced that a brief official version would be prepared for inclusion in afternoon papers. Publication of the full text was not permitted.

Axis Press Warns

By the Associated Press

ROME, Dec. 30—The Axis powers will ignore any proposal of a negotiated peace, the Fascist press declared, and stand ready to strike back at the United States for any new aid to Britain which they might deem an act of war.

The press asserted that Japan is expected to join Italy and Germany in any such reaction.

Il Popolo di Roma said the three-power pact among Germany, Italy, and Japan "already has foreseen the anglophile slipping of the United States and prepared the most adapted means to face it."

"The Axis powers, while desiring to limit the area of war, could not remain inert before any intervention in favor of England which violated the elementary rule of international law," Il Popolo di Roma asserted.

The assertions appeared in advance of President Roosevelt's Sunday evening fireside chat.

Italy weighs actions not to provoke United States: Page 5.

Defense Laws Prime Concern Of New State Legislatures

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Circumstances, history in the making, placed the new subject of defense at the top of the agenda today for State legislators awaiting the 1941 meetings.

Forty-three Legislatures scheduled regular sessions in the new year, all beginning in January except Florida, which waits until April 8.

Aside from the customarily important matters of budgeting and finance, relief, old-age pensions, economy, civil service, and governmental reorganization, an Associated Press survey today disclosed that the State lawmakers have before them the duty of deciding on policies and then taking action to assist Uncle Sam in perfecting the Nation's defenses.

The gigantic preparedness effort, calling of the National Guard into Federal service, and conscription have occurred since the regular legislative sessions of 1939 and the special sessions of 1940. Therefore, the states have immediately before them the business of effecting agencies within the commonwealths to replace the units and men serving the Federal Government.

Home Guards Organized

Organization of home guards in one form or another has begun in many States, including Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Ohio, Wyoming, Tennessee, South Dakota, Vermont, Oklahoma, New Jersey, and New York.

An Oklahoma State Senator, Louis H. Ritzhaupt of Guthrie, even proposed a women's State Guard which he'd call the "Florence Nightingale Brigade," consisting mostly of women doctors and nurses.

State defense councils or similar boards have been named or initiated in Illinois, California, Indiana, Michigan, and New Mexico, among others, while Utah, Arkansas, Texas, and Massachusetts have taken steps to enact uniform defense laws, build armories, and otherwise assist Uncle Sam.

There remains for the Legislatures, however, the approval of such measures taken by Governors, the financing and in some cases the uniforming of State agencies so developed.

Prevention of sabotage, protection of power, irrigation and industrial projects, control of explosives, tighter control of traffic are among defense details due for Legislative action. New Mexico, for example, which already has a State Council on National Defense, planning board, aeronautics and airport boards, is preparing introduction of model bills, such as proposed by the Council of State Governments, covering all phases of defense.

Power Big Issue

Lawmakers of Michigan, a great industrial State, and of New York the nation's most populous center, consider defense and curbing of sabotage and subversive activities of vital importance in 1941.

In other fields, power is a big issue in California, reorganization in Colorado, redistricting in Iowa and Kansas and efforts to take "politics out of State agencies" will be made in these States: Arizona, Board of Agriculture and State Hospital for the Insane; Illinois, relief and State police; Idaho, parole board.

On the lighter side Massachusetts legislators will discuss proposed licensing of the game of jai a-lai Nevada wonders what to do with $300,000 a year income from Boulder Dam which has been piling up since June, 1937.

In New Jersey the 1940 legislative session ends in the forenoon of Jan. 14 and the 1941 session begins at noon the same day. There might be an effort to return South Carolina to State prohibition. A perennial proposal to abolish capital punishment is bobbing up again in Massachusetts.

Many new Governors: Page 3.

Nazis at Bulgar Frontier, Balkan Tension Increases

BUDAPEST, Dec. 30 (AP)—Hungary began mobilizing additional troops today in a movement reported designed to lead to total mobilization by next Jan. 15. The action was interpreted in some quarters as an effort to use Hungary's army to help strengthen the German flank.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Dec. 30 (AP)—Balkan tension increased today as the advance guard of a German expeditionary force moving across southeastern Europe rolled through Rumania up to the Bulgarian frontier.

Estimates of the total of Nazi troops to be moved across Hungary into Rumania ranged from 300,000 to 600,000 and Hungary's Minister of Agriculture, Count Michael Teleki, resigned because of a reported difference with his Government over the mass movement of German soldiery through his Nation.

Bulgars, knowing well that their country constitutes a potential avenue to Greece, to Turkey, or to the Russian-dominated Black Sea, wondered where and how far the surge of Nazi troops would spread.

Bulgaria's Attitude

Informed quarters said Bulgaria probably would permit passage of German forces only under protest, recognizing the "futility" of armed resistance, if the Nazis attempted such a movement.

German troops moving to aid Italy in Albania might go through Bulgaria.

King Boris III of Bulgaria was reported Saturday to have informed Reichsführer Hitler on a recent visit in Berlin that he would abdicate before permitting German troops to pass through his country.

King Boris conferred with Premier Bogdan Philoff yesterday and political circles speculated on the possibility of a Government crisis

Weather a Barrier

At Giurgiu, Rumania, across the Danube River from Ruschuk, Bulgaria, German soldiers could be seen arranging equipment, taking up positions and occupying barracks, but some observers felt that churning masses of ice in the river might hold the Nazis in check for a time, even if the German High Comamnd should order them into Bulgaria.

While most of the Nazi troops rolled straight through Hungary into Rumania, reports circulated that some might remain in Hungary, where a newly tightened censorship blotted out many details.

Bulgaria has withdrawn most of its soldiers from the Greek border and most of some 100,000 Bulgars now under arms are at the Turkish frontier, since Sofia is reported to hold that a German march into Bulgaria would be considered a provocative act by Turkey, a British ally, and a step likely to involve Turkey in war.

Dry New Year's Eve Parties

Thousands of New Englanders averse to an alcoholic greeting of the New Year will bid it welcome at special church services and midnight movie shows. There will also be a variety of dry New Year's Eve parties and family gatherings tomorrow night.

"Watch Night" services will be held by probably a majority of the churches in the Massachusetts Council of Churches, the Rev. Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Council, said today. A number of churches will hold individual services, while others will participate in community services, in Boston and throughout Massachusetts.

To the picture houses, New Year's Eve brings the biggest night of the year. Major houses in Boston will put on first run pictures, starting generally at midnight. Reserved seats will rule in some houses, in others not. Certain houses will add vaudeville to the screen. Several of the downtown houses figure on running until 3 or 4 a. m., depending on the enthusiasm and endurance of the New Year's Eve crowd.

The Y. M. C. A. has risen to its New Year's Eve opportunity with plans for the biggest party of the kind it has ever arranged at its Huntington Avenue branch. The "Y" in various other localities is also putting on a lively dry party for young men and women.

A notable British War Relief party is set for the Braintree Town Hall—entirely without liquor.

Inquiry today indicated that the field for dry New Year's Eve parties was big and not adequately covered.

"Dry" New Year's parties: Page 9.

$2,043,000,000 U. S. Savings Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—How to save the American taxpayer $2,043,000,000 is outlined today, complete with blueprint and charts, by the National Economy League in a survey of nondefense expenditures of the Government.

The proposed savings would apply to the fiscal year of 1942 the budget which Congress will begin acting upon next month. The League also contends that savings of approximately $400,000,000 still are possible in the remaining six months of the current fiscal year.

The proposition which underlies the recommendations of Willard D Arant, Research Director of the Economy League, is that extraordinary expenditures for defense require extraordinary economy in all expenditures outside defense and Mr. Arant lists those possible economies with a will.

The difficulty which stalks every economy effort is whether Congress will have the will to insist upon such sweeping economies and Mr. Arant only puts it mildly when he says that to win out Congress and the Administration will have to reject uncomprisingly the demands of minority pressure groups for special slices of appropriations.

Illustration in News

A vivid illustration of this difficulty just came over the news ticker. This news report reads:

"Government reports reflecting increased prosperity for agriculture as well as industry because of defense expenditures coincided today with a demand by Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama for substantial farm-parity payments next year.

"Reports by Secretary Perkins and Secretary Wickard showed an unseasonal increase in nonagricultural employment and a substantial rise in farm cash income.

"Senator Bankhead asserted that the principle of parity payments is 'just as necessary as ever.' He called on both Democrats and Republicans to make good their campaign pledges (pledges not specified) favoring them."

Now, if, when Government reports show increased prosperity for agriculture expressed in a substantial rise in farm cash income, subsidy payments continue to be "just as necessary as ever," then the extraordinary need of saving has run smack up against an extraordinary passion for spending. Thus, if subsidies are "just as necessary" for a more prosperous agriculture as for a less prosperous agriculture, then subsidies have become a fixed habit, not an emergency aid.

League Program

In any event that is the problem which economy will face in the coming Congress and it can be looked at clearly now to see whether public opinion is going to rally round nondefense subsidy or nondefense saving.

The Economy League's own program points out that substantial economies can be made only in public works, relief, and agriculture, although possible reductions even in regular departmental expenses would equal the cost of several warships.

As to the group of expenditures known as "civil functions for national defense," the League urges: "First, determination that they are actually required for defense, and second, prudence in their allocation and administration." Apart from citing tendencies for inclusion of "pet projects masquerading under the defense label," the study made no specific recommendations regarding this class of expenditures.

Absorption of workers by defense industries will allow Congress, it is contended, to apply a scaling-down process to Work Projects Administration expenditures when the request for a deficiency appropriation is made in the next session, and a provision directing a gradual reduction of two thirds in WPA rolls by next June should be written into the Deficiency Appropriation Act, the League said.

In the fiscal year beginning next July 1, work relief should be suspended, it says, and necessary relief should be provided on a Federate-State co-operative basis, with a Federal grant administered through the Social Security Board.

The League also recommended that the National Youth Administration be liquidated as an agency and that part of its functions be transferred to the Office of Education and to the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Economy Held Imperative

Citing Department of Agriculture forecasts of increased farm income in 1941, due to the effect of defense spending, which more than offsets the loss of export markets, the study finds it apparent that heavy slashes in farm benefits are not only possible but imperative if the defense burden is to be distributed equitably."

The study recommends the following economies:

Expenditure	Year Ending June 30, 1941	Year Ending June 30, 1942
General government; legislative, judicial, executive agencies	$54*	$109
Public works		378
WPA	200	776
NYA		40
CCC	40	180
Aids to agriculture	100	600
Total	394	2,043

* In terms of millons of dollars.

A separate budget for emergency defense expenditures, as recently proposed, "would add little if anything to the soundness of the Federal finances or to the public understanding of them," the League concludes. "There is no occasion to regard continued deficits as inevitable. By paring every type of expenditures to the minimum required for efficient government and national security and by a program of courageous taxation, the budget can be brought to a balance earlier than is generally realized."

Labeling Liquor as Poison Advised by Psychiatrists

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30 (AP)—Three of the country's leading psychiatrists today proposed the labeling of every bottle of liquor sold in the United States as poison.

In interviews at the conclusion of a symposium on alcohol conducted by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Merrill Moore and Dr. Abraham Myerson of Boston, Mass., and Dr. Leo Alexander of Harvard University declared that the Federal Food and Drug Administration should require all distillers to place on their bottles a label warning that the liquid is a narcotic drug which is definitely harmful.

No new legislation is necessary to institute such a ruling because the present Food and Drug Law empowers the Administration to make rulings considered necessary for the health of the public, Dr. Aleaxnder declared.

Dr. Moore added that "there is no reason why alcohol should not be labeled a poison in the same way that arsenic, carbolic acid and other poisons are labeled. If this was done it would be a step toward temperance and a decrease in our terrifically high rate of hospitalization of alcoholic addicts."

Alcoholism, he declared, "is 1,000 times a greater problem than that of any other narcotic drug and the attack on it should begin with such simple approaches as 'warning, poison' labels on liquor bottles and perhaps on cocktail glasses."

Dr. Myerson added that "alcohol in proper amounts is a very effective therapeutic agent and even in moderate amounts is helpful because mankind properly needs some sedation and relief from the strain of modern living."

Many Victims in Hospitals

However, he added, "if alcohol is taken in inordinate quantities it is definitely dangerous to the human organism and every person who buys a bottle of alcohol should have the fact brought to his attention that he is about to drink a potential poison."

Also, he said, many cases of chronic alcoholism might be prevented by the greater use of vitamins, which correct alcoholic nervous disorders, stimulate the appetite, and overcome the need for a "morning-after drink which starts a vicious circle of alcoholic adiction." It might even be a good idea for bars to serve vitamin tablets along with the free lunch, Dr Myerson declared.

"Perhaps a warning label on a bottle of whisky might not have a sobering effect on many people but most people in the United States can read and understand the significance of the warning," Dr. Moore declared.

"Today the Food and Drug Administration requires that manufacturers of even simple headache remedies specify the chemicals contained in them and label them to prevent their indiscriminate use. It is not too much to ask that alcohol be put in the same classification and perhaps this warning would keep thousands of persons out of our mental hosiptals. It is an experiment worth trying."

Huge Burden on Nation

America's liquor bill is estimated at more than $5,000,000,000 a year, not including the cost of the liquor itself.

Dr. Horatio M. Pollock of Albany, N. Y., mental hygiene statistician of the New York State Department of Health, told members of the symposium on alcohol that there are at least 1,000,000 chronic alcoholics in the United States whose earning power or economic value to the nation is approximately $20,454,375,000 annually.

Many of this number are not complete liabilities, he said, but he estimated that only those arrested for intoxication cost the country about $5,113,593,000. To this loss, he said, must be added the estimated $86,154,712 loss of earnings of the 31,220 persons in mental hospitals due to alcoholism and the $15,610,000 needed to treat and maintain them there.

"In the aggregate, the wastage of human values chargeable to alcoholism greatly reduces the annual income of the nation and is a potent factor in keeping a large proportion of the population in a dependent or marginal economic condition," Dr. Pollock declared.

In another report before the symposium, Dr. Myerson termed "the social attitude toward the drinking of alcohol" as "one of the most important things in our civilization."

Alcohol is a narcotic drug and a useful one in medicine, he said, but it is also a drug "used to enhance good fellowship and evince gaiety and celebration as well as ceremony."

The attitude of society toward the use of alcohol is two-sided but the problem "must be met by social means and social re-education as well as by social legislation," he declared.

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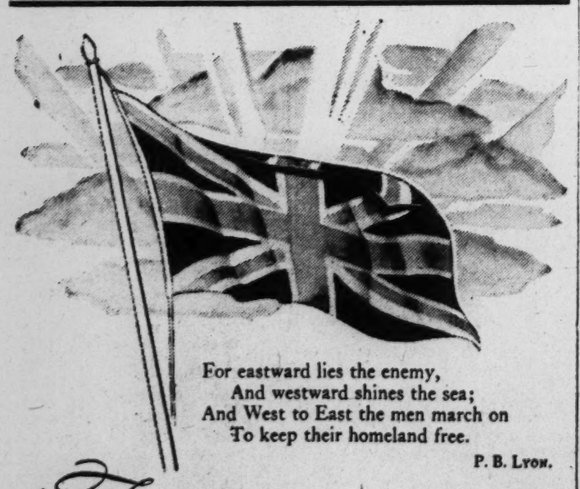

For eastward lies the enemy,
And westward shines the sea;
And West to East the men march on
To keep their homeland free.

P. B. Lyon.

To all our friends we wish a New Year of Happiness Peace and Good-will

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Rearranger of Atoms

Westinghouse

Squeezes Ring Out of Copper Bars

Dr. Thomas A. Read, Westinghouse research fellow, demonstrating the device he uses to rearrange atoms and eliminate the metallic ring from copper bars, such as the one shown just above his forefinger. His experiments are part of research which may help reveal why some metals are hard and others soft and thus aid metallurgists in making better alloys.

Research Expert Squeezes— Presto! Copper Loses Ring

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30—One more way to help the metallurgist produce improved alloys for greater service to mankind was described to the American Association for the Advancement of Science in convention here today by Dr. Thomas A. Read, Westinghouse Research Fellow.

Dr. Read's finding, which is also a new clue as to why some metals are hard and others soft, resulted from his discovery that he could squeeze the metallic ring out of copper and then pound it back in again at will. He illustrated this to members of the Association by gently tapping a bar of copper cast from molten metal. It rang as clearly as a tuning fork. But after it had been squeezed in a press, or even dropped on a table, it answered with a dull "clunk" when struck. He explained that the bar would regain its lost ringing ability if it were pounded or cold-worked thoroughly.

Atoms Dislocated

Dr. Read said that the most likely explanation of why the metal loses its ability to ring and then regains it is that pressure dislocates the copper atoms and stifles the sound.

"Given a chance," he said, "the atoms of copper will arrange themselves on perfect rows and layers as they cool slowly from the molten state, or during a careful heat treatment. Then they all 'join hands' in an ideal latticework, and when they are struck they vibrate in unison, giving off a musical ring.

"But when this latticework is jarred by dropping or squeezing, some of the atoms are pushed out of place. These disturbed places can move about, absorbing the musical vibrations."

In his laboratory he uses alternating electric current to set up the vibrations in short copper bars no larger than a lead pencil. He is thus able to measure the amount of energy needed to keep one of these samples oscillating between 30,000 and 40,000 vibrations a second, vibrations far too high to be audible to the human ear.

Halos Found Accurate

H. Neuberger of Pennsylvania State College gave his approval to the forecasting significance of halos. The old weather proverb that says "A ring around sun or moon is a sign of rain," has worked out satisfactorily for him over a period of six years. His analysis shows that the period immediately following the appearance of a halo is "distinguished by a higher precipitation probability than the normal expectation, especially in the autumn and winter."

E. T. Heck, Charles Hare and Homer Hoskins of the Vest Virginia Geological Survey reported on the origin of a vast amount of salt brine (connate water) commonly found throughout the oil and gas fields of West Virginia. Since there is a decided difference in the chemical composition of connate water and ocean water, either the prehistoric seas differed in composition or there have been chemical changes in the waters since entrapment.

The earliest known use of the wheel in the Western Hemisphere is a feature of the exhibit of the National Geographic Society at this meeting. Prehistoric wheels in the form of small clay disks, were used on a clay figurine of a dog about five inches high, believed to have been made about 1000 A. D. It was found near La Venta, Mexico, by Dr. Matthew W. Stirling.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

(All times are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1470kc, Jan. 5, 19; Feb. 2, 16.

10:45 a. m., WRUL (Formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 10.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Jan. 5, Feb. 2.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73 mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Jan. 5, Feb. 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc on Jan. 5, Feb. 2.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Jan. 5, 19.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WOLF, 1500kc, on Jan. 5, 19, Feb. 2, 16.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Jan. 5, Feb. 2.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, Jan. 5, 19; Feb. 2, 16.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Jan. 5, 19; Feb. 2, 16.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Jan. 5, Feb. 2.

Colorado

Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 880kc, on Feb. 2, 9, 16, 23.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Jan. 5, Feb. 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Jan. 5, 19; Feb. 2, 16.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Jan. 12, 26; Feb. 9, 23.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Jan. 19, Feb. 16.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Yorkshire

Sheffield (First Church): The City Hall, 3 p. m., Jan. 25.

United States

Alabama

Fairhope: Public High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 5.

California

Carmel: Sunset School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 5.

El Monte: El Monte Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 5.

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 6. Radiocast Station KFOX, 1250 kilocycles.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.

Los Angeles (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, Ellenwood Drive and Merton Avenue, Eagle Rock, 3 p. m., Jan. 5.

Los Angeles (Twenty-Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.

Merced: Merced Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.

Monrovia: Monrovia-Arcadia-Duarte High School Auditorium, West Colorado Boulevard and Madison Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 5.

Sacramento (Third Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, Sixteenth and J Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.

Florida

Jacksonville (First Church): Palace Theater, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 6.

St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.

Sarasota: Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 9.

Illinois

Robinson: Baptist Church, Chestnut and Jefferson Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 5.

Louisiana

New Orleans (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.

Maryland

Baltimore (Second Church): The Lyric Theater, Mt. Royal Avenue 3:30 p. m., Jan. 5.

Michigan

Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

Missouri

St. Louis (Second Church): Church Edifice, 4621 South Kingshighway Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

New Jersey

Montclair: Church Edifice, 8 Hillside Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Jan 6

Ridgfield Park: Teaneck High School Auditorium, Route Four and Queen Anne Road, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 9.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-Seventh Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.

Forest Hills: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 10.

North Carolina

Wilmington: Church Edifice, Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

Ohio

Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, West Twenty-Fifth Street and Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.

Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.

Columbus (Society): North High School, Arcadia Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

Toledo (First Church): Macomber Vocational High School, Monroe and Fifteenth Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 10. (Note change of date.)

Oregon

Tillamook: Presbyterian Church, Third Street and First Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 8.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Lower Merion Junior High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 5.

Elkins Park: Cheltenham High School, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.

South Carolina

Columbia: Jefferson Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.

Virginia

Newport News: Newport News High School Auditorium, 8 p. m. Jan. 7.

Washington

Aberdeen Junior High School, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.

Guaranteed U. S. Wage Is Sought

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Prof. Robert C. Brooks, President of the American Political Science Association, told its convention that victory "even by an American Fascist Government" would be better than defeat by a foreign Fascist power and advocated a constitutional amendment guaranteeing all adult citizens "employment at living wages."

The speaker, who is Professor of Political Science at Swarthmore College, asserted in his written presidential address that the United States faces a "future of military preparation and perhaps of war."

Free Government Given '50-50 Chance'

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 30 (AP)—Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas told the Oklahoma Bar Association convention here Dec. 28 that there is only "a 50-50 chance" free government would be preserved in the United States.

"Free government," he said, "faces two dangers. It is being attacked from abroad and, from within, we are deliberately trying to destroy it."

McNutt Warns Job Seekers; NLRB Is Hit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, warned unskilled laborers to think twice before leaving homes and present jobs in response to rosy reports of better jobs on defense projects.

While the high Administration official opened the drive to stabilize labor conditions, the House Committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board issued its final report over the week end demanding complete reorganization of the board, elimination of employees who have shown partisanship and those alleged to oppose "the American system of government."

Mr. McNutt explained that the present great demand by defense agencies is for skilled workers—machinists, tool and die makers, as well as aircraft, shipbuilders, metal workers and other skilled craftsmen — whereas unskilled workers may find, he said, that abandonment of good jobs already held will only bring them unemployment, and unnecessarily add to the relief burdens of the community.

Three Members Signed

The House Committee report attacking the NLRB was signed by three members, Chairman Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana and Harry N. Routzohn (R) of Ohio. The two New Deal members, Senator-Elect Abe Murdock (D) of Utah and Arthur D. Haley (D) of Massachusetts, did not sign the report. Whether they will submit a minority report is not known.

The Committee finds that the Board has been unfair and partisan in conducting its business; has not diminished labor strife and unemployment but has prolonged certain strikes by dilating tactics; has attempted to write intents and purposes not contained in the original act into the law and has shown an approach which requires a thorough housecleaning in membership and organization.

Favoritism Charged

The report charges some Board employees with "fraternizing with Communist sympathizers, attending meetings of societies behind whose innocuous names lurks the Communist incubus, accepting suggestions and instructions from Communists and near - Communists."

The report charged that the Board has shown favoritism to the C. I. O. as against the A. F. of L., and that by use of dilatory methods has protracted many disputes. The Committee finds that the Board has "exceeded its authority by arbitrarily substituting its autocratic judgment for the Congressional mandate." A large number of employees have at times, the report declares shown their disloyalty to democratic institutions "by an open or half-concealed allegiance to alien and subversive doctrine and by affiliation with or sympathy for un-American organizations advocating the overthrow of our political and economic system."

Packard Wages Boosted by Pact With Auto Union

DETROIT, Dec. 30 (AP)—Local 190 of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers ratified an agreement with the Packard Motor Company calling for wage increase ranging from three to seven cents an hour and expected to total $1,250,000 in the coming year on the basis of currently anticipated employment.

In announcing the agreement, Richard T. Frankensteen, East Side C. I. O.-U. A. W. regional director, said the raises affect 13,000 workers at present but that the Packard Company expects to employ an additional 10,000 to 14,000 men during 1941.

Mr. Frankensteen made public correspondence with C. E. Weiss, Packard's Industrial Relations Manager, which stated the wage increase was granted in lieu of paid vacations or a vacation bonus for hourly workers. The U. A. W.-C. I. O. recently won vacation bonuses from the Chrysler Motor Corporation and the Briggs Manufacturing Corporation similar to those asked of Packard during negotiations.

The wage increase clause, signed by Mr. Weiss in behalf of the Packard Company, said discussions with the union regarding paid vacations would be re-opened in the future but until an agreement had been reached on the subject the increases would be in effect.

Mr. Frankensteen reported members of local 190 ratified the agreement with only " half a dozen" dissenting.

The Packard Company holds major contracts in the national defense program as well as with the British Government. It has announced agreement to make 3,000 Rolls-Royce airplane engines for the United States and 6,000 for the British Government and also has important contracts with both for construction of marine engines.

Experiments Deflate B-1; Does Not Aid All Plants

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30 (AP)—Experiments which he said showed that vitamin B-1, contrary to the belief of florists, farmers and housewives, fails to help the growth of most plants were reported today by Dr. E. C. Minnum of Cornell University.

The vitamin failed, he declared, to help tomatoes, peppers, rutabagas, beets, beans, radish, celery, sweet corn, muskmelon and other crops.

He said that clever "inuendo" had given many persons the idea that all plants would respond favorably to additions of vitamin B-1.

Spain Accepts German Advice In Revising Economic Rules

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Dec. 30—Details of Spain's new "syndicate of producers," which provides a syndicated structure for the national economy, have just reached here.

The new economy, first announced by Gen. Francisco Franco Dec. 6, will, it is said, take business out of the hands of the politicians and turn it back to the businessmen.

Although this move might seem headed in an anti-fascist direction, its real effect is quite the reverse. It is rather an effort to strengthen totalitarianism in Spain by replacing the seriously weakened economic foundation by a stronger one. Undoubtedly it has been undertaken with German technical advice.

General Franco stated candidly in his speech of Dec. 6 that there had been excessive "daily government intervention" throughout the economic system. He had never considered this a proper solution, he said; now it was time to return the "industrial order to one more flexible and disciplined by itself."

Burdened by Bureaucracy

Behind this discreet statement lies the actual fact that the economic system of Spain had been half crushed under the weight of a predatory political bureaucracy, which the new law has been designed to remedy.

Spain lives on imports. During the two years since the civil war ended, it has been necessary to exact permits for even the smallest foreign transaction.

As a result canners are today without metal for tins, factories without machinery to replace worn parts or machines destroyed during the civil war, farmers lack important types of seeds, fertilizers, and sprays, and there are large foreign credits accumulated unused, particularly in London.

These maladjustments, which are only partly caused by the blockade, will only be partly alleviated by the new accord with Britain.

The chief source of confusion has been the inflexibility of domestic economic planning, which has blocked the natural recovery of which the new law proposes to relax.

Railroads Need Repairs

Inside Spain the transport system today staggers without important and greatly needed repairs, without replacement of locomotives, cars and trucks.

Permits cannot be obtained for a thousand and one of the raw materials and parts whose purchase at the proper time is essential to the functioning of heavy industries seeking to rebuild the transport systems.

Similarly factories in other lines, which depend on a complex and well co-ordinated process of importing, assembling and distributing materials, are constantly faced by shortages and nondeliveries. They must cope with endless red tape and maintain a large staff of "fixers."

Meanwhile the bureaucrats responsible for the central planning are members of the Falangist Party, selected for their political loyalty—usually politicians by vocation and untrained in the highly skilled art of industrial management on a grand scale.

Economic Disintegration

Political control had been considered necessary in Spain heretofore, because the dominating party could not afford to give economic, and possible political, power to the industrialists. The latter are now opposed to Government intervention and as rule to the whole Falangist-Fascist type of control which they had not expected when they backed the Nationalist revolution.

The actual result is the spreading of economic disintegration, which General Franco now frankly concedes, and which requires the drastic remedial action which the new law promises.

The head of one of Spain's largest cartels told a group of Madrid businessmen, when the writer was in Spain recently, that profits today were being squandered in seeking the necessary favors in order to short circuit the red tape, and into taxes supporting the bureaucracy which exists to operate the red tape and grant the favors.

Some lines of business have done comparatively well, specially where the problems of supply have been simple. This has been accomplished, as one manufacturer told the writer, by steadily boosting prices to anticipate higher costs.

Prices Steadily Boosted

Since the delay in assembling and distributing materials is always great, a product is always sold on a higher price market than that on which the ingredients have been bought.

"We know the consumer is being progressively squeezed," he said, "so obviously this process cannot continue long."

For the average worker the cost of living has more than doubled since the end of the civil war.

As the new system is progressively, and probably slowly, installed, General Franco said, business "will take an economic load off the Government."

The ruling Fascist Party, however, will not relax its sovereign right to have an ultimate voice in any major decision involving national welfare, as befits a totalitarian state.

Therefore the law specifically states that all controlling positions on top of the syndical hierarchy must be held by "militant party members."

Some of these are to be appointed by the Government. However, General Franco has promised that businessmen are to be installed as actual administrators throughout the network of local, regional and national syndicates, organized both by individual industries and groups, which will form the new corporative structure.

Fascist Lines Followed

Probably labor and consumer will have some representation, though this is not made clear in the details reaching here today.

The new system has borrowed the economic systems of Italy and Germany, but the syndical conception of the state, long generating in Spain, has been taken over by the Falange since its early days.

The effectiveness of the new law depends on whether competent business administrators really are substituted for politicians during the necessary shake-up in personnel that is to come.

Unless this is done, it will remain chiefly a document on paper, instead of the house-cleaning foreshadowed by General Franco.

Taxes Boosted

MADRID, Dec. 30 (AP)—A new law boosting taxes for Spaniards in practically all fields and putting new imposts on the purchase of such articles as salt and soap has been published in the Official Bulletin.

Taxation on industry is being increased in some cases by 75 per cent. Profit taxes will go up by 11 to 25 per cent and taxes on stock dividends by 6 to 17 per cent.

Taxes on property, income, transport, and public utilities are affected. The new taxation also applies to the use of the telephone and to the purchase of metals, cloth, paper, and higher-priced shoes and hats.

There will be a big boost in the tax on liquors, electricity and automobiles.

Women Plan National Campaign To Determine Best Defense Role

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—An intensive campaign to answer the question, "What can women do about defense?" will be one of the chief efforts of the Women's Division of the National Association of Manufacturers in the coming year, Mrs. Lucy T. Milligan, head of the Division, announced today.

"Women are in large part responsible for the morale of this country, which we know is as important as arms themselves," Mrs. Milligan said. "Because of their rôle in the home and in the community, they are natural moulders of public opinion. But first women need a clearer understanding of what we are defending."

The program of the women's division is contained in an illustrated book entitled "Primer for Americans" drawn up for distribution to Women's clubs and study groups throughout the country. The primer analyzes women as consumers, voters, citizens and free individuals and is divided into four main parts.

The first discusses the stake of women in the Nation's economic system; the second treats the three principles of the American way of life—self-expression, self-government and free enterprise—the third is a survey of the challenge to freedom, an analysis of the totalitarian philosophy, and the final section discusses solutions, declaring that America may be kept free and prosperous "by smoothing out the areas of friction which keep our economic machine from functioning at full speed, by putting men and women to work, by increasing the production of goods and services and by continuing to pioneer in the discovery of new frontiers."

"Thus will America continue to be for all the world a shining example of a land where free men and women create for themselves an ever more abundant life," the book holds.

Spaniards Warned Not to Criticize 'Select Majority'

MADRID, Dec. 30 (AP)—Spaniards were told yesterday by the official Falangist organ that they may stand on the sidelines if they wish but they must not attempt to sow confusion in the path of the "select majority" working out Spain's destiny.

The warning in the newspaper Arriba followed closely the first exemplary punishment of "murmurers" yesterday when two fines of 2,000 pesetas ($180) were imposed.

Arriba said the hour has come to prohibit "opinions and annoyances" from persons who take advantage of Spain's difficulties to grumble or spread confusing remarks about men in power or measures announced.

An official decree yesterday expanded pension provisions to include the widows, children and impoverished parents of all persons who lost their lives supporting the "Nationalist" cause in the Spanish civil war.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Defense Housing Demand Test for Private Industry

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—A new stage in the movement for low-cost housing in the United States is entered as real estate men, "housers," and government officials bend their efforts to the job of providing decent shelter for the families of defense workers.

An increased market for low-cost houses is appearing. Many families are being required to move to be near plants receiving defense contracts. Others, formerly unemployed, are now able to pay rent for a good low-cost home because the defense job gives the breadwinner a regular pay check.

This situation is already providing a test of the ability of private industry to supply the low-priced housing market. Can and will the private real estate people build and rent the houses, or must Federal agencies enter the scene and do the job? Opinions differ.

Real estate boards in 237 cities, just queried by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, are well aware of a need for additional housing for defense workers but are inclined to think private industry can take care of the demand. Three-fourths of the boards questioned said there is a need and very few admitted any deterrents to private construction. Naturally, real estate people as a group do not look with favor on government participation in their field of business. A study for the Twentieth Century Fund by Miles L. Colean, just published, agrees that private enterprise can produce a good proportion of the houses needed.

On the other hand, so eminent a "houser" as Coleman Woodbury, Secretary of the National Association of Housing Officials, takes issue. Mr. Woodbury is in close touch with Charles F. Palmer, the Defense Housing Co-ordinator of the National Advisory Defense Commission at Washington, and he spends much of his time traveling around the country in the interests of housing. His observation is that in many communities where the need for special housing is most acute private industry is falling down on the job of supplying the need. The difficulty is, he says, that defense building is not sufficiently attractive to capital.

Investors are not eager to put their money into houses for workers who cannot be sure how long their jobs will last, he finds. Mortgages are written for from 10 to 20 years, and investors want to be sure the demand for houses will last until the loan is repaid. They prefer, therefore, to put their savings into the buildings which they expect to be used permanently.

Moreover, not all defense workers earn enough to be able to afford to pay rent on new, privately built houses, this student of housing points out. Skilled workers do provide a market, but not all employees in defense plants are in this class, any more than are all workers in peacetime industries. The lowest paid workers in normal industries have not been found able to afford rents that must be charged for even the least expensive new houses, privately built. And the lowest-paid defense workers will doubtless receive just about the same incomes, said Mr. Woodbury.

"There's no indication that the silk-shirt days of 1917 are coming back," he remarked.

At the present time, a number of Federal agencies are at work in the field of defense housing. First there is the Federal co-ordinator, Mr. Palmer, whose task it is to see that there isn't duplication of work among the agencies and to find out just how much building really needs to be done. As Mr. Woodbury explains this part of his job, it means figuring out how many houses are needed when the Army post out in the hinterland estimates a need for 2,000 dwelling units, the local housing authority in the same community figures 500 are required, and the real estate board of the town assures the government that no new houses at all are needed.

For need is relative, Mr. Woodbury explains. Not all workers by any means will want to move their families to the city where the defense activity is carried on. Workers commute from homes 25 and 30 miles away these days. Others prefer to rent rooms in other people's homes. All these things have to be considered, and that's what keeps Mr. Palmer busy.

Army, Navy, Federal Works Agency, the Defense Homes Corporation (chartered by the R. F. C.), and of course the U. S. Housing Authority government. Local housing authorities in the cities are co-operating and furnishing valuable experience. Appropriations of around $290,000,000 are being used for Federal construction, according to Mr. Palmer.

Seventeen projects are under way under the U. S. H. A. Excellent records for cutting red tape and getting jobs done are being established by this agency, said Mr. Woodbury, who cited buildings at Pensacola, Fla., already occupied, as an example. The Federal Works Agency, which has an appropriation of $150,000,000, is working through local housing authorities in a number of cities, he added.

Houses Must Be Sound

Will the slum clearance movement in the United States be helped or hindered by this new stage of low-cost building? On the whole, it will be helped, Mr. Woodbury thinks. But houses erected must be of sound, permanent construction and must fit in with the normal physical pattern of the city.

Will there be an oversupply of such houses, and resultant "ghost towns" when the defense program slips into low gear?

There will be no problem of ghost towns until permanent new building exceeds the supply of substandard homes in the city concerned, Mr. Woodbury said.

As for temporary building, he thinks it offers a real problem. To put up a house which will be satisfactory for three or four years in a northern climate means building for 15 or 20 years, he said. However, there is the possibility of the demountable house which the government is testing out. Experiments are being conducted in the erection of pre-fabricated houses in Indian Head, Md., for Navy personnel. If this type of building proves practical, it may solve the problem of what to do about workers who crowd into small towns which cannot be expected to make use of permanent houses when the emergency program is over.

'Gone With the Wind'

Wide World

Laurence Olivier and Wife, Vivien Leigh

They are seen as they sailed from Jersey City, N. J., for their native England on the liner Excambion for Lisbon from where they plan to go to London. Both plan to return at end of war.

General Reaction Is Good To President's Radio Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—American reaction to President Roosevelt's speech was unfettered, immediate and free and cut through party lines. For the most part it was strongly indorsed.

"A fair statement of our situation," said Alf M. Landon, at Stafford, Kansas, adding that he felt stronger assurance was needed against sending an expeditionary force.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan agreed with the "denunciation of an appeasement peace" and added, "But the grave question of judgment always remains as to the extent to which we should use our defense facilities to build our own preparedness against a crisis in both oceans toward which we race. The grave question remains whether we shall stay short of war. I agree in any event to the demand for maximum defense production with a realism thus far sadly lacking."

At Newark, N. J., Dr. William Hiram Foulkes, former Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, telegraphed to President Roosevelt:

"Sincere approval of your masterful message. May God give us loyalty, wisdom and courage to press forward along the lines you have so significantly outlined."

The Rev. Dr. Foulkes is pastor of the Old First Church of Newark and Vice-President of International Christian Endeavor.

William Allen White: "Calm and magnificent."

Senator Alben W. Barkley, (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader: "It was a magnificent address that certainly clarifies the objectives of the American people."

Senator Warren R. Austin, (R) of Vermont: "The address was a remarkably fine presentation of the situation. It was just what the country needed and what the rest of the world wanted to hear from us."

Other Congressional comment:

Senator Pat McCarran, (D) of Nevada, "I regret that the President didn't make it known emphatically that this country is not in the war now and is not going into it. The impression I got from his speech was one of fear that we're being led into war."

Senator William H. King, (D) of Utah: "It was one of the greatest speeches ever delivered. He showed again that he is the great leader of the progressive and liberal forces throughout the world."

Senator Morris Sheppard, (D) of Texas: "I have just wired the President my hearty congratulations and have informed him that Congress and the nation are backing him to the limit."

Representative Sol Bloom, (D) of New York, Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee: "No American can successfully challenge the logic and common sense of this (aid to Britain) policy. I support with all my heart the appeal of the President for an all out effort by the people in pushing our defense program to the limit. We must do it for the sake of our own country."

Senator H. H. Schwartz (D) of Wyoming: "It does not harm to tell the truth and that's what the President did."

Senator William J. Bulow (D), of South Dakota: "I don't see how it exactly squares with pre-election pledges to keep this country out of war."

Senator James E. Murray, (D) of Montana: "The great mass of American people will be in accord with the President's appeal."

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia: "It was a serious appeal to get the war materials to England. It was reassuring to have him say that troops were not to be sent, but otherwise there appeared to be nothing new as far as Administration support for Britain was concerned."

Representative Earl C. Michener (R) of Michigan: "There was not anything new in the speech and there was nothing specific as to the question before the people now—and that is the convoying of supplies to Great Britain—unless his words which sounded like we would 'send' those supplies really meant something."

Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas: "The President's speech left me feeling that we are nearer—pretty close to war. I'm for keeping out of that war over there, I'm against any active participation. However, I approve all parts of his speech urging maximum national preparedness as rapidly as possible."

Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama: "I think it was a very frank and courageous statement of his attitude."

Senator Joseph H. Ball, Jr. (R) of Minnesota: "I think he made a very convincing, strong and logical argument for aid to England. I was disappointed that he did not give the public more facts on our present production and what it should be."

Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho: "President Roosevelt's Sunday night speech was a tricky talk calculated to lead the American people to war."

50,000,000 Hear It

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Approximately 50,000,000 persons in the United States heard President Roosevelt's address on national security last night, according to a survey made for the Columbia Broadcasting System by the research firm of C. E. Hooper, Inc.

Plane Concentration In Hawaii 500

HONOLULU, Dec. 30 (AP)—Army officers here said that military plans call for eventually concentrating at least 500 Army planes in Hawaii, where they could be reinforced whenever needed by overnight flights from the Pacific coast.

Officers said the Army was contemplating replacing the B-18 bombers here with a larger four-motored type of bomber, but expressed belief the change might be delayed because of planes being sent to Britain.

Defense Commission Reports On Accomplishments to Date

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The National Defense Advisory Commission reported today that the Nation's arms output was up to 2,400 aircraft engines, 700 planes, more than 10,000 semi-automatic rifles and 100 tanks a month.

The defense program, the Commission said, already had put a million persons to work in the last two months, and "several million more will be needed by next November."

The agency likewise reported that it had approved contracts totaling more than ten billion dollars and that the Army and Navy had awarded nine-tenths of these, including $3,300,000,000 for ships, $1,500,000,000 for factory expansion and housing, $1,500,000,000 for planes and parts, $600,000,000 for ammunition, $500,000,000 for guns and $400,000,000 for trucks and tanks.

Total Orders

These contracts, plus those placed by the British and other nations, commit American industry to produce 50,000 airplanes and 130,000 airplane engines; 9,200 tanks; 2,055,000 guns of all kinds and their ammunition; 380 Navy ships; 200 mercantile ships; 210 camps and cantonments; clothing and equipment for 1,200,000 men; 50,000 trucks.

Also under contract are 40 Government factories, among them the first mass production tank factory in the world, five explosive plants, six ammunition plants, five machine gun plants.

Gun contracts embrace 400,000 automatic rifles, 1,300,000 regular rifles, 17,000 heavy guns, 25,000 light guns, 13,000 trench mortars, 300,000 machine guns. Other contracts call for 33,000,000 loaded shells.

Another item was that a new fighting ship slides down the ways every 12 days to join the Navy.

Enlightenment of Public

The report, designed to give the public a summary of the commission's work since its formation last May, was released not many hours after President Roosevelt informed the Nation last night that armament production to date was "not enough" to meet the heavy demands and that "more of everything" was needed fast.

The commission said that in the last six months stock piles of such strategic materials as tin, antimony, manganese, tungsten, and chrome ore had been accumulated, production of synthetic materials encouraged, and expansion of facilities to produce aluminum, vital in the construction of warplanes, had been undertaken on a large scale.

Eighty thousand miles of roads were being improved to facilitate rapid movement of troops and materials, the report said.

It added that the first two housing units for workers in defense industries had been completed and construction was under way on housing projects in 75 other centers.

Youth Anti-War Group Suspends Voting Privilege of 14 Delegates

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 30 (AP)—The credentials group of the Youth Committee Against War has suspended, at least temporarily, the voting privileges of 14 delegates to the fourth National Youth Anti-War Congress because the youths represented "organizations which have never before had any connection with or relation to the Y. C. A. W. either locally or nationally."

The Rev. John Swomley, of Harrisburg, Pa., spokesman for the credentials committee, said that the delegates were not being "labelled Communists," but that their voting rights were "being held up until their credentials can be investigated further."

"The action was necessary, the Rev. Mr. Swomley said, "because the Y. C. A. W. is responsible for the organizations here represented."

Those delegates suspended from voting said they would appeal the decision today when the credential report comes before the plenary session of the Congress.

After several hours debate, the conscription "commission" approved a resolution urging repeal of the selective service law.

Norman Thomas, National Chairman of the Socialist Party, in an address before a mass-meeting of the 400 delegates, last night declared that President Roosevelt did not "greatly commit himself one way or the other, and exaggerrated the danger of attack by a foreign foe in his fireside chat."

Mr. Thomas said he was absolutely opposed to any further aid to Britain which might be interpreted as an act of war or might make it easier for us to get into war.

In another address, former Gov. Philip F. La Follette stated that America can "crush Hitler and Hitlerian philosophy" by demonstrating that democracy can provide both jobs and freedom.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, in a telephone address to the Congress, said "insidiously clever propagandists, well financed, are again selling the same bill of goods that was sold the American people 20 years ago."

"Spokesmen for real democracy," he continued, "are branded appeasers these days, appeasers, fifth columnists and worse, all in a subtle attempt to silence the last remaining voices of sanity and common sense."

Senator Wheeler said no one denied the need for preparedness, but asserted that billions for rearmament were being "tossed around as if they were pennies."

War Involvement Protests Urged

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Verne Marshall, Chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, asserted here that the European conflict was "an economic, political, ideological war in which the lives of men, women and children are the pawns of Governments which never yet have fought a great international war in Europe on which democracy hinged."

He urged Americans "who believe their country should be kept out of another economic, political and ideological war in Europe which it must pay for" to "protest" by telegram to President Roosevelt "against involvement of this country in Europe's war and against the granting of credits which will never be repaid."

Mr. Marshall is editor of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette.

Aeronautics Institute Announces New Officers

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Institute of Aeronautical Sciences announced the election of Frank W. Caldwell, Director of Research for the United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Conn., as President for 1941.

New Vice-Presidents named are: W. A. M. Burden, National Aviation Corporation, New York; Charles H. Colvin, Chief of the Instrument Division of the United States Weather Bureau; Hall L. Hibbard, Vice-President and Chief Engineer of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif.; Philip G. Johnson, President and General Manager of Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle, and Lester D. Gardner, who was elected Executive Vice-President.

Student Union Opposes Giving Aid to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—The American Student Union, once warmly protected by the White House from charges of Communist domination, continued today, the last day of its sessions at the Fraternal Club here, to discuss and adopt anti-Administration, anti-war, and Anti-British-aid measures.

The convention sent a telegram to President Roosevelt yesterday protesting any evasion of the Johnson Act by lending materials or extending credit to England. The Union saw the Roosevelt Administration policy of aid to Britain as against the will of the American people and as heading toward involvement in war.

"We say, as American people are saying, 'You can't pull a Wilson on us,'" the telegram said.

The convention condemned the war as "imperialistic," adopted resolutions calling for United States co-operation with Soviet Russia and China to preserve "true Democracy," advocated repeal of the Selective Service Law and called upon youth of the country to participate in a nation-wide "peace strike" to be held in April under the auspices of the Student Union.

Dr. Harry F. Ward, of Union Theological Seminary, chief speaker at yesterday's sessions, declared that the "forces of imperialism" here and in England were seeking to get this country into war. As long as the "imperialistic minded" leaders were in control in Britain, this country would not be helping democracy by aiding Britain, he declared.

As Dr. Ward finished speaking, a girl delegate from Northwestern University, who would not give her name, rose and asserted that Russia was not a democracy, but a "partner of Germany in the war." Her objection was shouted down by the other delegates.

At Saturday's sessions the Union charged that the Roosevelt Administration was deliberately attempting to sabotage progressive legislation and civil liberties in favor of "Fascist-minded" measures under the guise of national defense. It assailed in speeches and resolutions the President and his administration, the Defense Commission, and the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies as "reactionary" and as an integral part of the "small group of special-interest warmongers" who are "determined to involve the youth of America in a foreign war."

The Union proposed formation of a third political peace party, composed of labor, farmers and students which would dedicate itself to a peace program truly representative of the democratic desires of the American people.

It also resolved to oppose government labor camps for unemployed youth, as a "grave and immediate threat to democratic education, a prelude to war and to the introduction of an American fascism."

Many Governors Of States Take Seats Next Month

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 — Newly-elected Governors, to be inaugurated at January ceremonies, according to an Associated Press survey, include:

Arizona, Sindey P. Osborn; Arkansas, Homer M. Adkins; Connecticut, Robert H. Hurley; North Carolina, J. M. Broughton, Idaho, Chase A. Clark; Illinois, Dwight H. Green; Michigan, Murray D. van Wagoner; Montana, Sam S. Ford; New Hampshire, Robert O. Blood; Rhode Island, J. Howard McGrath; Utah, Herbert B. Maw, and Missouri, Forrest C. Donnell.

Charles Edison, former Secretary of the Navy, is the new Governor of New Jersey, and Spessard L. Holland of Florida and Henry F. Schricker of Indiana will assume their new gubernatorial posts.

Democrats in Missouri may contest in the Legislature the election of Mr. Donnell, a Republican. He defeated Lawrence E. McDaniel, Democrat, by only 3,613 votes.

Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia begins a third term after a lapse of four years.

Religious Leaders Organize To Assist Great Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Increased efforts by religious leaders and laymen, college students and war relief societies to speed American assistance to Britain, both in war materials and civilian relief in line with the Administration's "all-out" program, were evidenced in over-the-week-end developments here.

A plea that airplanes and ships, munitions and food be lent or freely given to Britain by the United States was made to all sections of the nation by leading Protestant, Jewish and Roman Catholic clergymen and laymen banded together in an Inter-Faith Committee for Aid to the Democracies, which, under the chairmanship of Dr. Henry Sloan Coffin, President of Union Theological Seminary, is organizing a membership of 1,000 religious leaders throughout the country to work for "aid to the democracies."

Simultaneously, the American Jewish Congress, meeting at the Astor Hotel, announced its decision to give all possible moral and material help to Britain, and set about raising $400,000 to be used for the purchase of 200 mobile field kitchens for British relief. To expedite British aid, the Congress will form a Jewish committee to co-operate with the Inter-American Committee, it was announced.

The Committee's Stand

The Inter-Faith Committee for Aid to the Democracies, organized last week at the Aldine Club with Dr. Henry A. Atkinson as General Secretary and which will be located at 70 Fifth Avenue, declared in its declaration stressing the necessity of aiding Britain:

"On behalf of all Democratic people, she is fighting for the ideals of our civilization in which Christians, Jews, and all other men and women of religious faith are concerned. Her people are standing up under appalling assaults on their cities and shipping with steadfast courage. But courage alone will not suffice: They must be supplied with planes and ships, with munitions and food.

"We therefore urge that such supplies be freely given or lent her by our country. If we recognize that she is fighting for freedom against tyranny, it is shameful to drive bargains with her for the necessary weapons to continue the struggle. She is paying in the lives of her brave aviators and seamen and women no less brave civilian population, her women and children.

"Further, we urge that the President call a conference of the representatives of all democratic peoples, both those whose lands have been invaded and those still independent, to counsel together for the defense of our liberties and to set forth our common purpose to achieve a world in which free men can live."

Names on the Slate

Among those signing the declaration were:

The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Israel Goldstein, Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes, the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, the Rt. Rev. Francis J. McConnell, Henry Morgenthau, Sr., Dr. Stephen S. Wise, and Michael Williams, all of New York, and the Rev. Wilfrid Parsons of Washington, D. C.

Among student groups, it was announced that students in more than 40 American colleges and universities have formed units to aid Bundles for Britain, Inc., funds.

A parallel organization, Young America Wants to Help, through which schools and colleges may direct aid to British children through the British War Relief Society, will enter 1941 as a national movement, with activities in 12 states, according to a report submitted by Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, organizer.

Hearst Art Objects to Go on Sale At Two New York Department Stores

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 — Fifteen thousand art objects, including paintings by old masters, collected by William Randolph Hearst over many years, will be dispersed at the Saks-Fifth Avenue and Gimbel Brothers shops here beginning on Jan. 20, according to announcement here. It is the first time in history that so extensive an art collection, valued as high as $50,000,000, will have been dispersed in this manner, the usual method being at public auction by one of the big art galleries.

Each painting and art object will carry a price tag, it was said, the cost ranging as low as $3 for an eighteenth-century English pewter plate to hundreds of thousands of dollars for paintings and tapestries.

Among the paintings are works by American, French, Norwegian, Dutch, Italian, Flemish, Spanish, and English artists.

Also included in the sale are furniture, gold and silver plate, pottery, china and glassware, rare books, autographs and manuscripts, stained glass, jewelry and precious stones, and Old World buildings and parts, including an entire monastery.

The entire collection cannot be displayed at one time, but as sales are made replacements will be put on exhibition.

Mr. Hearst began disposing of his art collection in 1938, and these sales will, it was said, complete the disposal, Mr. Hearst retaining only such art objects and furnishings as are contained in his California and New York homes.

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Albanian Invasion Led By Greek Civil Staffs

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE ON THE ALBANIAN FRONT, Dec. 30—Greek rule in Southern Albania is no mere military occupation of a conquered country. Long before a given district is captured, its civil administration is prepared. Gendarmes and representatives of the civil authorities enter with the first troops.

At Chimara, for example, gendarmes were the first to enter the town. We met the official who was to be police chief at Argyrokastron, in Ioannina, weeks before Argyrokastron fell. He was completing plans for his present duties.

The civil government representatives installed by the Greeks are invariably people familiar with the locality and certainly acquainted with the inhabitants. One of the civil representatives in Argyrokastron had lived there a year before the war as a Greek Consul General.

Often Greeks born in Albania who emigrated when the Italians took over the country are selected for such positions.

Surprised by Italian Retreat

Whenever possible organs of the local government are left intact and continue functioning. Naturally, in Southern Albania where the population includes a large Greek percentage, these native Greeks now play a conspicuous part in local affairs.

Whatever happens to Albania, one hears no voices raised on behalf of the exiled King Zog.

The fact is that to the majority of the population in Southern Albania, the Italian retreat and the coming of the Greeks was so incredible that many are still rubbing their eyes.

They generally comprise the better-educated and more progressive element of the community. Among these Greeks of Southern Albania are many individuals with long records as champions of Greek Nationalism.

This time the departing Italians made a practice of carrying off hostages from among the local Greeks, especially young men of military age.

Let Albanians Go Home

With regard to the latter, the deportation in some places has run as high as 80 per cent. These are now in concentration camps near Tirana and Elbasan.

The Greeks are making every effort to win the sympathies of the Albanian Moslem population. Those Albanians who are serving in the Italian Army are being released and allowed to return to their homes.

The Albanians, like all primitive peoples, are somewhat lacking in developed national consciousness. Hitherto their attitude to the Greco-Italian war has been rather neutral and passive.

They resisted Italian efforts to recruit them, but haven't made common cause with Greece.

However, the Italian bombing of Albanian towns and villages is doing more than any verbal propaganda to sway their sympathies.

Large Greek Population

It is rash to hazard a prediction until the war has run its course, but much of the Albanian territory which the Greeks now control is historically Greek—particularly that portion which is sometimes called Northern Epirus and which includes the towns of Argyrokastron, Chimara, Delvino, and Santi Quaranta.

Here the population is still largely Greek, and was purely Greek until Ali Pasha, the Turkish Governor in the early nineteenth century, instituted a policy of importing Moslems and deporting Greeks to Thessaly.

During the Balkan War of 1912-13 Greek forces occupied much of this area, which was at Italy's instigation finally awarded to Albania. Whereupon the Greeks withdrew.

A Primitive Land

Albania is a bleak country where nature deals harshly with man and beast. The people's whole lives and energies are expended in struggle to wrest sustenance from the rocky soil.

The plow of history can pass across this hard unyielding surface almost without scratching it. Primordial shepherds continue to graze their flocks within range of the artillery.

No wonder Albania is today Europe's most backward corner—a land of tribal feuds, abject poverty, and dark ignorance. There are indeed incongruous elements in the picture, such as when we went on the goat-track street of some mountain village we were suddenly being addressed in broad Brooklynese.

Then we learned that in many villages nearly all the able-bodied men went to America to find work. With the money they sent home, willing folk bought Italian foodstuffs and manufactures to tide themselves and children through the winter. Since Italy entered the war these remittances have been held up, causing much destitution.

Argyrokastron, chief town of Southwestern Albania, is picturesque, but uncomfortable. Woefully inadequate charcoal braziers provide the only heating in the stone-cold houses. Life is totally devoid of modern amenities. Even the cinema is unknown, except for occasional visits of a Fascist propaganda open-air outfit.

Italian 'Last Stand' Lines Shelled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens, Dec. 30

Greek troops reported the shelling of Italian "last stand" defense lines in the Tepeleni-Klisoura sector.

Heights were also captured commanding the roads north to the ports of Valona and Durazzo, despite strong counterattacks by fresh Italian troops.

Valona was attacked for the 21st time by the British Air Force, damage being done to transports and troops moving along a road near the jetty.

A remarkable drop in air-raid casualties was recorded by the Greeks in the second month of the war from 604 killed in the first month and only 88 in the second. Some 1,200 houses were wrecked in the first, and only 60 in the second.

Transports Sunk

ATHENS, Dec. 30 (AP)—A daring attack by a Greek submarine, reported officially to have slipped inside a destroyer guard and sunk three Italian transports carrying troops and equipment.

The three ships, a Greek Ministry of Marine communiqué said, were part of a convoy moving reinforcements across the Adriatic Sea from the Italian port of Brindisi to the Albanian port of Valona, an Italian foothold threatened by Greece's Army.

The communiqué described the vessels as "large," totaling between 25,000 and 30,000 tons, and said they were protected by "a heavy escort of warships."

The submarine, the Papanicolis, worked in to effective range and let go all her torpedoes despite the convoy's heavy destroyer escort, the statement said, and then got back safely to port.

Italian Attack

ROME, Dec. 30 (AP)—Italian warships were reported today to have shelled the western coast of Greece and Greek-occupied Southern Albania "with evident destructive results."

The Italian High Command said Italian fliers also bombed targets along the coast, striking especially at the Greek Naval Base at Preveza. A steamer in the harbor was said to have been damaged.

Greek attacks in Albania were reported repulsed and the Greeks were said to have suffered heavy losses.

British Completing Plans For Major Attack on Bardia

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 30 (AP)—British preparations for a concerted attack on Bardia are proceeding "smoothly," general headquarters announced today, despite intensified artillery fire from the Italian garrison which has been under siege for two weeks.

Today's communiqué announced:

"Enemy artillery in Bardia was somewhat more active yesterday in reply to our continued harassing fire. Our troops sustained no damage or interruptions to preparations which are proceeding smoothly."

While the British assembled men and material for the coming big attack, their patrols far down in Sudan "successfully" harrassed the Italians southwest of Kassala and east of Gallabat, general headquarters reported.

The patrols were supported by artillery, the communiqué added.

Egyptian newspapers reported the discovery of a large number of banknotes especially printed for Egypt among the material abandoned at Sidi Barrani, first important Italian base town seized by the British when they began the African offensive early this month.

The notes presumably were to be put into circulation when the Italians entered Alexandria, it was said.

Other captured documents disclosed Italian plans for administering Egypt, indicating they intended to set up a former Egyptian now living in Lybia as a puppet Governor.

After the Italians occupied Sidi Barrani, in Egypt, the radio station at Bari, Italy, radiocast in Arabic an announcement that the town was thriving under the Italians with street cars running and banks and cabarets open.

Egyptians were greatly amused at the radiocast, since the town before its destruction consisted of about 30 houses.

Pétain Calls French Youth To Aid in Reconstruction

VICHY, France, Dec. 30 (AP)—Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain urged all of France's young men yesterday to abandon "destructive individualism" and learn teamwork to reconstruct their country. France, he declared, will flower again.

"My dear friends," Marshal Pétain said in a radio speech for French Youth Day, "there is a symbolic juxtaposition in the severe winter which inflicts privations and suffering and the sad period our country is passing through.

"But stronger than the winter, we hold intact our faith in the return of spring.

"Young Frenchmen, the France which today lies prostrate will one day flower again."

Marshal Pétain said that in the "national revolution" which he heads the elimination of individualism was necessary for reconstruction.

"Every Frenchman must begin to forget himself," he declared. "I don't ask you to shed your independence but independence may be perfectly accommodated to discipline while individualism invariably leads to anarchy."

Paul Baudouin, Secretary of State for Presidency of the Council, in an address to the Youth Reunion of Lyon said, "By your ardor to serve, your acceptance of cold and hunger, by the gift of the best of your body and soul, by voluntary destitution and by suffering and comradeship, you can work for national reconstruction.

"The national revolution is not only with you but for you," he said.

Vichy Shakeup?

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 30 (AP)—A shakeup in the Vichy Government would not be surprising, diplomatic sources said yesterday, as part of the efforts of Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain to convince Germany he is willing to support French-German collaboration in all save military and naval affairs.

Sources here said that one of those likely to be sacrificed in order to compromise on the Germans' original request that Marshal Pétain reinstate Pierre Laval as Vice-Premier was Raphael Alibert, Minister of Justice.

Others whom the Germans would like to see at liberty from ministerial duties, sources here said, were Marcel Peyrouton, Minister of the Interior and "strong man" of the Vichy Government; René Belin, Labor Minister; and Pierre Caziot, Minister of Agriculture.

It is not regarded as likely, however, that M. Peyrouton would go and Marshal Pétain, indeed, has once refused to make such sweeping changes as indicated the Germans were reported asking.

With politics and diplomatic palaver out of the way, the terms of the French-German collaboration come to this:

The Germans would like France as an ally against Britain. They would like not only economic, financial, and industrial collaboration, but military as well. They would like to have use of the French fleet and French bases, and they would probably take them were it not for Marshal Pétain's strength in one direction.

Marshal Pétain, according to diplomatic reports, has stood firm for limiting French-German collaboration to economic and industrial matters.

Otto Abetz, German Ambassador, and Reichsführer Hitler himself at first were reported to consider the expulsion of M. Laval as an insult to them since both had been conducting their negotiations with him.

After rescuing M. Laval from Vichy and talking to him in Paris, the Germans were reported asking for his reinstatement and later for a "purge" of the Vichy Government.

Marshal Pétain immediately rejected the proposal to take M. Laval back, but tempered this refusal with assurances that he desired to continue collaboration if it did not mean war with Britain.

The Pétain Government's view of collaboration, so far as could be learned here, is based solely on economic, financial, and industrial matters. It was said to be designed to open certain French resources including agriculture to Germany. Industrial co-operation, it was said, would exclude arms made in French factories of the unoccupied zone.

The Germans are reported to have accepted this last provision because German production at present is sufficient to meet German military needs.

Draft Deferment Denied Plane Worker

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 30 (AP)—A local draft appeal board holds that a tool-layout man at an aircraft plant is not "essential" to the national defense industry and has refused to grant him deferment from selective military service.

The appellant in the case is Dominick J. Falkenstein, single. Mr. Falkenstein, employed at the Glenn L. Martin plant, asked deferment on grounds he was engaged in an industry essential to national defense. It was the first draft appeal case in Maryland.

Chairman Clarence W. Miles, of the appeal board said that although Mr. Falkenstein was engaged in a defense industry, he could be replaced and his loss would not disrupt efficient operation of the industry.

His appeal rejected, Mr. Falkenstein will remain in Class 1, the group of registrants available for immediate service.

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Keystone; Topical; Wide World; International

Keeping Up With Mr. Churchill

(1) Prime Minister Winston Churchill makes recruiting speech at Mansion House. (2) He talks with Viscount Halifax, recently appointed British Ambassador to Washington. (3) Wearing a duffel coat Mr. Churchill looks out from the bridge of a destroyer during a visit to the British fleet. (4) The Prime Minister in steel helmet watches an air battle. (5) Mrs. Churchill joins her husband on an inspection tour of damaged docks along the Thames River. (6) Britain's war chief surveys a crater left by the explosion of a Nazi bomb in a London street after a night air raid.

A Day With Churchill Means Lots of Work

By the Associated Press

LONDON—Prime Minister Winston Churchill is giving full measure of the "blood and tears, toil and sweat" which he told Britain were all he had to offer when he became the Empire's war leader.

He bends every moment to war service, wasting hardly a minute or a thought on anything but that paramount object to which he is devoting the wide experience, great talent, and contagious energy with which he seems able to endow the whole empire.

He works an average of 17 hours a day at this task.

Mr. Churchill keeps ten secretaries on the run, confers daily with the War Cabinet and other key ministers. As his own Defense Minister, he keeps in closest touch with developments and strategy in every corner of the empire, every phase of the imperial war effort.

From the time he arises—usually about 7 a. m.—he expends his prodigious energy without a letup until he finally gets to bed, generally about midnight, but sometimes as late as 3 a. m.

No Time for Amusement

There is no time in his crowded day for amusements. Even his enjoyment of the parliamentary give-and-take in the House of Commons has been curtailed. Frequently he is absent, leaving his Deputy, Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, to answer questions in his behalf.

Mr. Churchill has little time for ordinary family life but he sees Mrs. Churchill every day and the rest of the family "as much as possible." There are frequent family dinners.

Since even a Prime Minister must eat, he makes use of luncheons and dinners to see many persons he otherwise could not accommodate on his calendar.

Many people, however, see him every day—"too many to remember," a secretary says. The War Cabinet meets before luncheon, and a parade of generals, admirals, air marshals and intelligence officers lasts throughout the afternoon and often into the night.

He Walks a Lot

Mr. Churchill gets no regular exercise except that of striding about Whitehall or walking tirelessly on tours of inspection of fighting commands, defense areas and bombed sectors. He wants to see for himself.

To sum it up, an aide says, "he works like a beaver; duty gives him no alternative."

As First Lord of the Admiralty—the post he held during the World War and resumed at the start of the present hostilities — Mr. Churchill lived at Admiralty House, a few steps from the Admiralty itself. A telephone stood beside his bed so that he could be informed constantly of anything extraordinary. He still keeps a telephone at his bedside—but where that is has been kept a state secret.

A Big Breakfast

His day begins with the usual hearty English breakfast—porridge, kippers or kidney (both of which are unrationed) and eggs, topped off with toast and marmalade and coffee.

Then he reads the morning papers, digests dispatches and correspondence. Some sifting is done by his confidential secretaries, but he keeps this to a minimum because he likes to know everything that is going on.

A voracious reader in peacetime, he now confines his reading to these chores, perusing nothing beyond official communications and newspapers.

He disposes of an immense mail with lightning rapidity. A master of organization, he tackles the stacks of papers systematically, dictating terse general instructions to two women secretaries and leaving secondary matters to subordinates. On matters involving major policy, he digs to the bottom himself, evolving minute instructions which he insists must be followed to the letter.

Has Many Secretaries

Mr. Churchill employed as many as half a dozen secretaries during his private life, so it is easy to see why he would need ten of them now—all of the kind President Roosevelt was looking for when he sought men with "a passion for anonymity."

Mr. Churchill generally is considered easy to work with, but flares awesomely when he is displeased.

He is ordinarily conservative in routine matters, but liberal in outlook, and likes to slash "red tape" when it hampers direct action.

In an effort to speed tedious government machinery, he instituted a system of stickers bearing the label "for action this day"—which are exactly that. And woe to those who fail to act at once on those bearing this urgent command.

The two women secretaries take turns in keeping up with his dictation, which is apt to erupt any time. He has been known suddenly to call them at a late hour and start a rush of work.

A Rapid Speaker

He speaks rapidly, meanwhile breaking matchsticks into bits and throwing them about on the floor. Sometimes he jumps to his feet to emphasize a point, then bounces back into his chair.

At table, he eats "what he can"—and his taste is broad. One of his favorite dishes is famous, "roast beef of old England." He also enjoys a thick steak, rare.

At luncheon with a group, he slouches comfortably in a chair, eats and talks at the same time. He generally monopolizes talk during a meal if he is interested. If bored, he often squirms in silence, alarming to dinner partner or hostess. But his quick smile always wins forgiveness.

Seldom Sees Press

He seldom sees the press. He made an exception for one American correspondent, with whom he talked for 30 minutes off the record, and the subsequent uproar from the Empire press representatives in London caused him to grant an off-record luncheon for all.

His secretaries are almost as inaccessible as Mr. Churchill himself, for they respect his wishes and fear his displeasure.

Although as a professional journalist Mr. Churchill has written about many personalities, he dislikes personality items about himself.

As for hobbies which might lighten his day, he has none in wartime—unless war strategy could be called a hobby. It has been his lifetime interest.

He showed such talent as a lad in playing with toy soldiers that his father sent him to Sandhurst, Britain's West Point, as the first step in the fabulous Churchill career as soldier, war correspondent, historian and statesman.

Way to Survival, Editor Declares, Is Aid to Britain

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30 (AP)—Immediate and increased aid for Great Britain—whatever the cost in "work or wealth or hardship"—was urged Saturday by Herbert Agar, editor of the Courier-Journal and a member of the William Allen White Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, as the surest means of preserving the American way of life.

He spoke on the People's Forum, broadcast nationally by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"You cannot appease a revolution," Mr. Agar said. "The best we can hope for if we let Britain fall—if we let the revolution take the whole earth except our one continent—is gloomy years of increasing Hitlerism, increasing economic pressure from the slave-world without."

The debate on what "we should do for Britain," he added, "is really a debate on what the war is about. If we agree on what is happening most of us will agree on what America should do.

"The first step is to give every ounce of aid to Britain. Whether we call that being at peace, or whether we call it being at war, or whether we borrow Hitler's talk and call it 'protecting' Germany, doesn't matter. There lies our first job—to make the goods, and see to it that they get into the British Isles whatever that may cost us in work or wealth or hardship. We are not doing that job well enough today."

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Italy Weighs Actions Not to Provoke U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Dec. 30—Fascist Italy received President Roosevelt's speech with a reserve which clearly demonstrated its respect for the power and position of the United States.

Both in unofficial and semiofficial circles, comment disclosed a studied balance between two factors: A desire to face facts candidly and without fear, and a desire not to offer any provocation to the United States.

The first of these was reflected in the following statement by Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor:

"Until now the Axis powers have been tolerant. There are, however, limits to their tolerance. Any ships, flying the United States flag, attempting to run the counterblockade, or cession to Britain of German and Italian ships which have taken refuge in American ports, would be an open violation of American neutrality. They would signify open intervention of the United States in the war, for which no excuse could be contrived or accepted."

The newspaper Piccolo said: "For humanitarian reasons we do not wish to see the war enlarged, for its normal solution in British defeat is not far distant. But any gesture which would disturb the pattern of our war against England would find immediate and wide response in all parts of the globe from our unsuspectedly violent force."

Milder Comments

These quotations, however, are the most advanced which could be selected from many columns of milder comment. It was noteworthy, moreover, that even these limited themselves to suggesting consequences of any American initiative which might be considered by the Axis as openly warlike.

Semiofficial sources indicate that no Axis provocation will be offered. It is recognized here that the war may be a long one. Italy is not seeking new enemies.

Therefore the reaction in political circles is cautious in the extreme. It was pointed out to inquiring reporters that Mr. Roosevelt's speech revealed nothing either unexpected or new. It was stated that Italy would continue along its chosen path beside Germany without being influenced by the attitude of third powers toward the enemy.

In many editorials both before and after the Roosevelt speech there were no aggressive attacks on the United States, none of the violent diatribes characterizing the days prior to a declaration of war on Britain, no efforts to arouse the Italian people against the American people. In comparison with the vigorous and forthright statements of Mr. Roosevelt, such ironies as were indulged in here were mild.

Conclusions Cited

The dispatch from Washington in Rome newspapers carrying information about the speech was 10 inches long of which less than one fourth was direct quotations. The article gave in indirect discourse the main factual conclusions of the President as regards United States aid to Britain. It did not include any ideological statements or any remarks about the Axis or any of the President's analysis of perils confronting the United States.

Here again it is advisable to avoid incorrect conclusions from these facts. It has been plain here during the past three days that the Government is taking an important new step in the internal conduct of the war.

The article is, for the first time, semiofficially informing the Italian people of the gravity of American aid to the enemy and preparing them for an extension of that aid which, as Signor Gayda said, "would not be without risk."

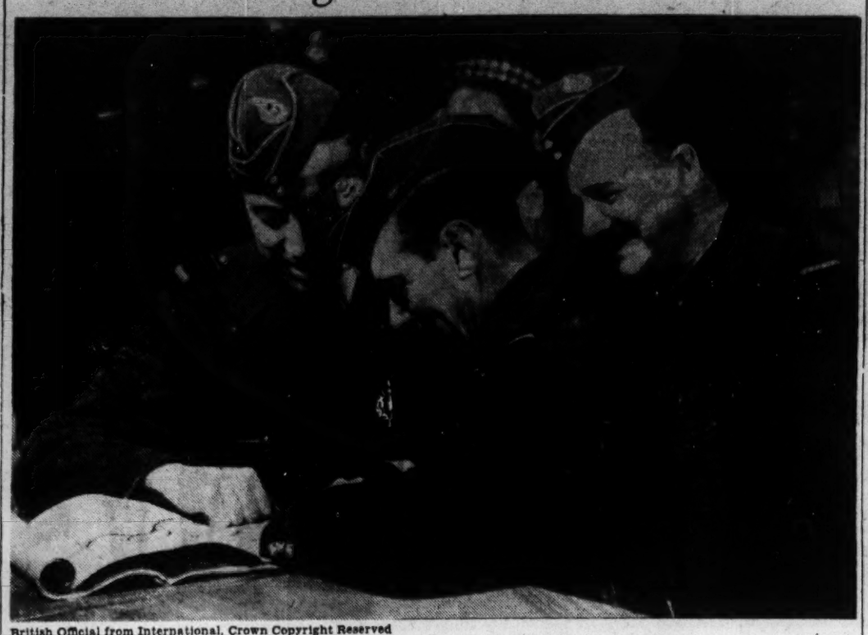
Editorials frankly discussing the military aspects of the American position began appearing in newspapers two days before Mr. Roosevelt's speech. The United States, they said is slowly yielding before the propaganda of Britain and the anglophile leadership of Mr. Roosevelt.

Previously the Italian press had for months been giving great prominence to all isolationist statements from America and had played down all other political news. Prior to this week end, any unquestioning reader of the Italian press would have thought the United States was predominantly isolationist.

With the coming of Mr. Roosevelt's speech, his message to Congress, and the obvious crisis in relations between the Axis and America, it was thought advisable to correct this impression. Therefore, today's news from Washington and editorial comment, while short of representing the full vigor of the American situation, represents a substantial advance over what people here previously understood.

In the background there always has been the astonishing perspicacity of the average Italian who well understands his own newspapers. For months, and with increasing insistence lately, he has been saying to Americans here "The United States isn't coming into the war" and then adding anxiously, "is it?"

Britain's King Rules From the Front



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George VI Visits Royal Air Force Night Bombers

Upon the King's arrival at a station of the bomber command he visited the briefing room where the crews of the night bombers were receiving their instructions concerning targets. Following this he came to the crew room. He then dined at the officers' mess. When the first machine came in he listened to the interrogation of the crew. With the King are pictured Air Marshal Sir Richard Poirse (left) and Air Vice-Marshal J. E. A. Baldwin, examining maps in the briefing room.

British Cruiser Drives Off Nazi Raider

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—A "powerful enemy surface raider"—possibly a German pocket battleship—was driven away from a North Atlantic convoy Christmas morning by the British cruiser Berwick, which hit the raider squarely once and also sank a German vessel believed to have been the raider's supply ship, according to the Admiralty.

The Admiralty said the 10,000-ton Berwick, recently transferred from the Mediterranean service, suffered slight damage and five casualties in the fight, and, although the raider escaped, the 8,204-ton steamer Baden was sunk after being set afire by her crew.

[The German High Command said one 6,000-ton steamer being convoyed was sunk and another damaged and a heavy cruiser guarding the convoy "was hit several times and broke off the battle." German ships, the High Command asserted, were not damaged. It did not give their number.]

It was the second time in a month that the Berwick had suffered scars of battle. She was hit twice and lost seven men in a battle off Sardinia Nov. 27 against Italian warships.

Despite her new wounds, the Admiralty declared, the Berwick remains at sea as an "effective unit" of the British fleet.

The Admiralty acknowledged that one ship on the convoy was hit but said it only suffered "slight damage" before the cruiser came up to drive off the raider.

Poor visibility was blamed in part for the Berwick's failure to come to grips with the raider. The Admiralty said visibility was less than a half a mile when the vessels engaged at long range.

"One shell was seen to burst amidships on the enemy, but it is not possible to state the extent of further damages inflicted by our gunfire," it reported.

The Baden, when encountered by the Berwick, "immediately set herself on fire and had to be sunk by one of our warships," the Admiralty added.

Its account gave the first indication that any British vessels had been shifted from the Mediterranean service to convoy duty in the Atlantic.

[Berlin also reported last night that warplanes attacked a convoy northwest of Ireland, hitting a 9,000-ton steamer. Fliers said the vessel began to list after a boiler explosion and "it may safely be assumed it sank."]

In Indian Ocean

SHANGHAI, Dec. 30 (AP)—Crews of British ships plying between Hong Kong and India are being paid wartime bonuses because of the danger from Nazi raiders in the Indian Ocean, travelers returning from Hong Kong reported Dec. 28.

Two German merchant vessels equipped as raiders were said to have sailed recently from Kobe, Japan, and it is believed that small German freighters which left Shanghai last week may have been carrying supplies for the raiders.

The returning travelers said that Nazi raiders had sunk more than 20 Norwegian ships and attacked a number of British vessels recently in the Indian Ocean. Only one sinking has been confirmed independently by foreigners—that of the 8,310-ton Norwegian tanker Ole Jacob, reported Dec. 12 to have been captured in the Indian Ocean by a German raider flying the British Union Jack and to have been brought into Kobe by a prize crew.

Passengers aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Asia reported that on her last voyage to Hong Kong two weeks ago the ship took four days instead of the customary two, going far off her course and zig-zagging constantly.

British naval sources refused to discuss the situation.

Teachers of Spanish Get Hull Message

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Dec. 30 (AP)—The American Association of Teachers of Spanish closed its annual convention Saturday on a note of Pan-American cultural unity indorsed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Mr. Hull, in a message, told the teachers of his sympathy "with the purpose for which they are gathered, and my hope that they feel encouraged to continue the excellent work already being done."

From John M. Clark, Secretary of the National Defense Council, came word that teaching of Spanish "is a part of the national defense," while L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union, said that upon Spanish teachers rested the burden of creating "a better appreciation" among people of the United States of South America's cultural contributions.

Selecting St. Louis for next year's convention, the delegates elected Willis Knapp Jones of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, President.

Vice-Presidents named were Graydon S. Deland of Colgate University and Sturges E. Leavitt of the University of North Carolina. Emilio S. Guerra of Benjamin Franklin High School, New York City, was re-elected Business Manager.

News Blackout Predicted

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Otto D. Tolischus, former Berlin correspondent for the New York Times, predicted a "new dark age of censorship" for Europe and charged that the German Government was exerting pressure in neutral nations to control news sources as they affected the United States.

Addressing the biennial convention of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism and the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, he stressed the importance of "rumors" in the face of "the almost impossible situation of getting really authentic news."

The American public has "never been so well informed on foreign affairs as at this time of world crisis," Dewitt Mackenzie, Associated Press foreign affairs writer, told the convention of the teachers of journalism.

In a symposium on "Understanding the Problems of the Foreign Correspondent," Mr. Mackenzie added that "it seems to me the American correspondents, despite the difficulties of the situation, have been doing a good job."

"We mustn't forget the fundamental fact that the reader is mainly dependent on his newspapers for evaluation of foreign news," Mr. Mackenzie continued. "The average reader isn't in a position to evaluate the news himself.

"About the best he can do is to decide which newspapers and which foreign writers seem to be the most trustworthy and then stick with them. Thus our responsibility to the public is great."

The Associations elected Dr. Ralph O. Nafziger, University of Minnesota, President; Dr. Norval Neil Luxon, Ohio State University, Secretary-Treasurer; and Douglass W. Miller, Syracuse University, Vice-President.

Italy Names Food Dictator; Stiff Penalties on Hoarding

ROME, Dec. 30 (AP)—Italy set up a dictator of the dinner table yesterday with absolute control over the appeasement of the national appetite.

The man, chosen by law to regulate the production and consumption, exportation and importation of food for civilians and fighting forces alike, was the Minister of Agriculture, Giuseppe Tassinari, perhaps Italy's foremost authority on agricultural economy.

The law, issued late Saturday night, was praised by Virginio Gayda, Editor of Il Giornale d'Italia, as one which provided a long-felt "united command" on the food front.

Census of Food Supplies

It also decreed capital penalties for extreme cases of food hoarding or destruction of prime materials and agricultural products and tripled already severe penalties for violations of laws on pooling, wholesaling, and distribution of food.

Under this new law, Signor Tassinari, one-time professor of agricultural economy at the Royal University of Bologna and a Fascist since Premier Mussolini's march on Rome in 1922, will take a census of food supplies, take charge of purchases of food from domestic as well as foreign sources, assign the armed forces their share, and play watchdog over both farmers and industrialists to see that they produce sufficient food and convert it efficiently and without profiteering.

He is also authorized to call on the personnel of the Guild Ministry and the railways and maritime agencies and automobile transport concerns, who are under the Communications Ministry, as well as on the various armed forces to help him.

Dividends of Italian firms will be limited to 7 per cent. This decree was published in the Official Gazette with another increasing some 10 to 20 per cent the tax on interest on bonds of private companies and various state agencies.

Taxes on Interest Raised

The law relating to dividends made company officers personally responsible and subject to fines varying from 500 to 2,000 lire ($25 to $100) and ejection from all executive positions for five years. The firms would be liable to a fine equal to the amount distributed in excess of 7 per cent.

The law increasing the taxes on bond interest was said to be necessary for reasons "arising from the war."

The Government, after recently reducing the number of passenger trains, announced that the reduced fares usually accorded holiday groups would be discontinued Wednesday.

Foreign circles interpreted this as meaning the railroads were needed more extensively for transportation of war—(at this point the censor ended the dispatch).

German Diplomat In U. S. Promoted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Germany's ranking diplomat in the United States, Hans Thomsen, has been promoted to Minister of the first class, one grade below that of ambassador, it has been disclosed here.

Herr Thomsen, Counselor of the German Embassy, has served as Chargé d'Affaires since the Ambassador, Hans Dieckhoff, was recalled to Berlin in November, 1938, after the United States brought back its Ambassador, Hugh Wilson, from Germany.

In normal diplomatic procedure, Herr Thomsen would have been promoted from Counselor to Minister of the second class. It was said in German circles that the rise of two grades was in recognition of his handling of diplomatic affairs amid tense relations of Germany and the United States.

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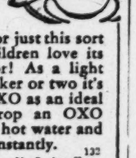

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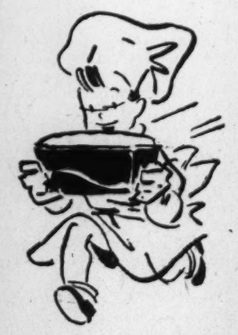

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MARINE COMMUNICATIONS

Life and property at sea are guarded by modern radio coastal stations and radio-equipped ships. Eighteen hundred American ships are equipped with RCA apparatus. The shore-lines of the United States are fringed with radio beacon transmitters to guide the fleet and shipping in American waters. American ships do not have to depend upon foreign-controlled means of communication to send messages home.

BROADCASTING

RCA pioneered in establishing the first coast-to-coast network of broadcasting. The National Broadcasting Company, formed in 1926, today serves an American radio audience through 50,000,000 receiving sets. NBC provides these listeners with serious and popular music, news and information, drama and education, public forums and religious services. Under the American system of broadcasting, the finest and most extensive variety of programs to be had anywhere in the world is free to the listening public. *The richest man cannot buy what the poorest man gets free by radio.*

The broadcasting service of NBC is also maintained internationally, by short wave, and helps to strengthen good-will and cultural and economic relations between the Americas, and with other parts of the world.

An informed public opinion, promoted by a free press and a free system of broadcasting, is an important national asset in total defense.

MANUFACTURING

The RCA Manufacturing Company operates five large plants, strategically located at Camden and Harrison, N. J., Indianapolis and Bloomington, Ind., and Hollywood, Calif. Within the year the company has invested millions of dollars in expansion to facilitate production and rapid filling of orders from the Army and Navy. Machinery is geared for national defense in addition to providing for normal requirements of the public.

RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING

Through science and research, the RCA Laboratories are enrolled in national defense. Research in electronics, wave propagation, television, facsimile, acoustics, optics, and in other fields has opened new services and extended the scope of existing services, both commercial and military.

No longer must an aviator "just look to the ground" to find his way to a target or to his base. He may fly and land "blind" by radio. The electron microscope, a product of RCA Laboratories, is a new means to help protect the national welfare as it opens new horizons for bacteriologist, chemist, physicist and industrialist. In these and many other ways, peace-time radio research has built new bulwarks of defense for our Nation.

INVENTIONS AND THEIR USE

RCA licenses many manufacturers to use its inventions and patents. By making them widely available, RCA has helped to create an industry as well as an art.

Through this licensing policy the radio industry has access to results of the research of RCA Laboratories. In this way, competition has been stimulated, and numerous sources of supply opened to the public and the Government.

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More than 1,100 students are enrolled in the completely equipped schools of the RCA Institutes, Inc., in New York and Chicago. From this enrollment and from graduates of the Institutes, the United States can enlist the services of trained men in all branches of radio, from ship operators to service men. Scientists and engineers associated with RCA present and publish hundreds of scientific papers each year as aids to others interested in radio. For those who follow technical developments of the art, RCA Review, a quarterly journal, prints the latest scientific reports on progress in radio.

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Labor relations between RCA and its employees are excellent. Employment in the RCA organization in 1940 increased from 22,000 to 27,000 employees. Principal officers and many employees of RCA are members of the Army and Navy Reserves.

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Text of 'Fireside Chat' By President Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP) — Following is the text of President Roosevelt's "fireside chat" last night:

This is not a fireside chat on war. It is a talk on national security; because the nub of the whole purpose of your President is to keep you now, and your children later, and your grandchildren much later, out of a last-ditch war for the preservation of American independence and all of the things that American independence means to you and to me and to ours.

Tonight in the presence of a world crisis, my mind goes back eight years ago to a night in the midst of a domestic crisis. It was at a time when the wheels of American industry were grinding to a full stop, when the whole banking system of our country had ceased to function.

I well remember that while I sat in my study in the White House, preparing to talk with the people of the United States, I had before my eyes the picture of all those Americans with whom I was talking. I saw the workmen in the mills, the mines, the factories; the girl behind the counter; the small shopkeeper; the farmer doing his spring plowing; the widows and the old men wondering about their life savings.

I tried to convey to the great mass of American people what the banking crisis meant to them in their daily lives.

Tonight, I want to do the same thing, with the same people, in this new crisis which faces America.

We met the issue of 1933 with courage and realism. We face this new crisis—this new threat to the security of our nation—with the same courage and realism.

Never in Greater Danger

Never before since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock has our American civilization been in such danger as now.

For, on, Sept. 27, 1940, by an agreement signed in Berlin, three powerful nations, two in Europe and one in Asia, joined themselves together in the threat that if the United States interfered with or blocked the expansion program of these three nations—a program aimed at world control — they would unite in ultimate action against the United States.

The Nazi masters of Germany have made it clear that they intend not only to dominate all life and thought in their own country, but also to enslave the whole of Europe, and then to use the resources of Europe to dominate the rest of the world.

Three weeks ago their leader stated "there are two worlds that stand opposed to each other." Then in defiant reply to his opponents, he said this: "Others are correct when they say: with this world we cannot ever reconcile ourselves . . . I can beat any other power in the world," so said the leader of the Nazis.

In other words, the Axis not merely admits but proclaims that there can be no ultimate peace between their philosophy of government and our philosophy of government.

In view of the nature of this undeniable threat, it can be asserted, properly and categorically, that the United States has no right or reason to encourage talk of peace, until the day shall come when there is a clear intention on the part of the aggressor nations to abandon all thought of dominating or conquering the world.

At this moment, the forces of the states that are leagued against all peoples who live in freedom, are being held away from our shores. The Germans and Italians are being blocked on the other side of the Atlantic by the British, and by the Greeks and by thousands of soldiers and sailors who were able to escape from subjugated countries. The Japanese are being engaged in Asia by the Chinese in another great defense.

In the Pacific is our fleet.

Some of our people like to believe that wars in Europe and in Asia are of no concern to us. But it is a matter of most vital concern to us that European and Asiatic war-makers should not gain control of the oceans which lead to this hemisphere.

One hundred and seventeen years ago the Monroe Doctrine was conceived by our Government as a measure of defense in the face of a threat against this hemisphere by an alliance in continental Europe. Thereafter we stood on guard in the Atlantic, with the British as neighbors. There was no treaty. There was no "unwritten agreement."

Our Way a Peaceful Way

Yet, there was the feeling, proven correct by history, that we as neighbors could settle any disputes in peaceful fashion. The fact is that during the whole of this time the western hemisphere has remained free from aggression from Europe or from Asia.

Does anyone seriously believe that we need to fear attack while a free Britain remains our most powerful naval neighbor in the Atlantic? Does anyone seriously believe, on the other hand, that we could rest easy if the axis powers were our neighbors there?

If Great Britain goes down, the axis powers will control the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, and the high seas —and they will be in a position to bring enormous military and naval resources against this hemisphere. It is no exaggeration to say that all of us in the Americas would be living at the point of a gun—a gun loaded with explosive bullets, economic as well as military.

We should enter upon a new and terrible era in which the whole world, our hemisphere included, would be run by threats of brute force. To survive in such a world, we would have to convert ourselves permanently into a militaristic power on the basis of war economy.

Some of us like to believe that even if Great Britain falls, we are still safe, because of the broad expanse of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

But the width of these oceans is not what it was in the days of clipper ships. At one point between Africa and Brazil the distance is less than from Washington to Denver—five hours for the latest type of bomber. And at the north of the Pacific ocean, America and Asia almost touch each other.

Even today we have planes which could fly from the British Isles to New England and back without refueling. And the range of the modern bomber is ever being increased.

During the past week many people in all parts of the nation have told me what they wanted me to say tonight. Almost all of them expressed a courageous desire to hear the plain truth about the gravity of the situation.

One telegram, however, expressed the attitude of the small minority who want to see no evil, and hear no evil, even though they know in their hearts that evil exists. That telegram begged me not to tell again of the ease with which our American cities could be bombed by any hostile power which had gained bases in this Western Hemisphere.

The gist of that telegram was: "Please, Mr. President, don't frighten us by telling us the facts."

Frankly and definitely there is danger ahead — danger against which we must prepare. But we well know that we cannot escape danger, or the fear of it, by crawling into bed and pulling the covers over our heads.

Value of German Promises

Some nations of Europe were bound by solemn non-intervention pacts with Germany. Other nations were assured by Germany that they need never fear invasion. Non-intervention pact or not, the fact remains that they were attacked, overrun and thrown into the modern form of slavery at an hour's notice or even without any notice at all.

As an exiled leader of one of these nations said to me the other day—"The notice was a minus quantity. It was given to my government two hours after German troops had poured into my country in a hundred places."

The fate of these nations tells us what it means to live at the point of a Nazi gun.

The Nazis have justified such actions by various pious frauds. One of these frauds is the claim that they are occupying a nation for the purpose of "restoring order." Another is that they are occupying or controlling a nation on the excuse that they are "protecting it" against the aggression of somebody else.

For example, Germany has said that she was occupying Belgium to save the Belgians from the British. Would she hesitate to say to any South American country, "We are occupying you to protect you from aggression by the United States?"

Belgium today is being used as an invasion base against Britain, now fighting for its life. Any South American country, in Nazi hands, would always constitute a jumping off place for German attack on any one of the other republics of this hemisphere.

The World's Richest Plum

Analyze for yourselves the future of two other places even nearer to Germany if the Nazis won. Could Ireland hold out? Would Irish freedom be permitted as an amazing exception in an unfree world? Or the islands of the Azores which still fly the flag of Portugal after five centuries? We think of Hawaii as an outpost of defense in the Pacific. Yet, the Azores are closer to our shores in the Atlantic than Hawaii is on the other side.

There are those who say that the Axis Powers would never have any desire to attack the Western Hemisphere. This is the same dangerous form of wishful thinking which has destroyed the powers of resistance of so many conquered peoples.

The plain facts are that the Nazis have proclaimed, time and again, that all other races are their inferiors and therefore subject to their orders. And most important of all, the vast resources and wealth of this hemisphere constitute the most tempting loot in all the world.

Let us no longer blind ourselves to the undeniable fact that the evil forces which have crushed and undermined and corrupted so many others are already within our own gates. Your Government knows much about them and every day is ferreting them out.

Their secret emissaries are active in our own and neighboring countries. They seek to stir up suspicion and dissension to cause internal strife. They try to turn capital against labor and vice versa. They try to reawaken long slumbering racial and religious enmities which should have no place in this country.

They Are Active Everywhere

They are active in every group that promotes intolerance. They exploit for their own ends our national abhorrence of war. These trouble breeders have but one purpose. It is to divide our people into hostile groups and to destroy our unity and shatter our will to defend ourselves.

There are also American citizens, many of them in high places, who, unwittingly in most cases, are aiding and abetting the work of these agents. I do not charge these American citizens with being foreign agents. But I do charge them with doing exactly the kind of work that the dictators want done in the United States.

These people not only believe that we can save our own skins by shutting our eyes to the fate of other nations. Some of them go much further than that. They say that we can and should become the friends and even the partners of the Axis Powers. Some of them even suggest that we should imitate the methods of the dictatorships. Americans never can and never will do that.

The experience of the past two years has proved beyond doubt that no nation can appease the Nazis. No man can tame a tiger into a kitten by stroking it. There can be no appeasement with ruthlessness. There can be no reasoning with an incendiary bomb. We know now that a nation can have peace with the Nazis only at the price of total surrender.

Coils Close on Italians

Even the people of Italy have been forced to become accomplices of the Nazis; but at this moment they do not know how soon they will be embraced to death by their allies.

The American appeasers ignore the warning to be found in the fate of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, and France. They tell you that the Axis Powers are going to win anyway; that all this bloodshed in the world could be saved, and that the United States might just as well throw its influence into the scale of a dictated peace, and get the best out of it that we can.

They call it a "negotiated peace." Nonsense! Is it a negotiated peace if a gang of outlaws surrounds your community and on threat of extermination makes you pay tribute to save your own skins?

Such a dictated peace would be no peace at all. It would be only another armistice, leading to the most gigantic armament race and the most devastating trade wars in history. And in these contests the Americas would offer the only real resistance to the Axis Powers.

With all their vaunted efficiency and parade of pious purpose in this war, there are still in their background the concentration camp and the servants of God in chains.

The history of recent years proves that shootings and chains and concentration camps are not simply the transient tools, but the very altars of modern dictatorship. They may talk of a "new order" in the world, but what they have in mind is but a revival of the oldest and the worst tyranny. In that there is no liberty, no religion, no hope.

Reversion to Tyranny

The proposed "new order" is the very opposite of a United States of Europe or a United States of Asia. It is not a government based upon the consent of the governed. It is not a union of ordinary, self-respecting men and women to protect themselves and their freedom and their dignity from oppression. It is an unholy alliance of power and pelf to dominate and enslave the human race.

The British people are conducting an active war against this unholy alliance. Our own future security is greatly dependent on the outcome of that fight. Our ability to "keep out of war" is going to be affected by that outcome.

Thinking in terms of today and tomorrow, I make the direct statement to the American people that there is far less chance of the United States getting into war, if we do all we can now to support the nations defending themselves against attack by the Axis than if we acquiesce in their defeat, submit tamely to an Axis victory, and wait our turn to be the object of attack in another war later on.

If we are to be completely honest with ourselves, we must admit there is risk in any course we may take. But I deeply believe that the great majority of our people agree that the course that I advocate involves the least risk now and the greatest hope for world peace in the future.

Do Not Ask for War

The people of Europe who are defending themselves do not ask us to do their fighting. They ask us for the implements of war, the planes, the tanks, the guns, the freighters which will enable them to fight for their liberty and our security. Emphatically we must get these weapons to them in sufficient volume and quickly enough, so we and our children will be saved the agony and suffering of war which others have had to endure.

Let not defeatists tell us that it is too late. It will never be earlier. Tomorrow will be later than today.

Certain facts are self-evident. In a military sense Great Britain and the British Empire are today the spearhead of resistance to world conquest. They are putting up a fight which will live forever in the story of human gallantry .

There is no demand for sending an American expeditionary force outside our own borders. There is no intention by any member of your Government to send such a force. You can, therefore, nail any talk about sending armies to Europe as deliberate untruth.

Our national policy is not directed toward war. Its sole purpose is to keep war away from our country and our people.

Send All We Can Spare

Democracy's fight against world conquest is being greatly aided, and must be more greatly aided, by the rearmament of the United States and by sending every ounce and every ton of munitions and supplies that we can possibly spare to help the defenders who are in the front lines.

It is no more unneutral for us to do that than it is for Sweden, Russia and other nations near Germany, to send steel and ore and oil and other war materials into Germany every day.

We are planning our own defense with the utmost urgency; and in its vast scale we must integrate the war needs of Britain and the other free nations resisting aggression.

This is not a matter of sentiment or of controversial personal opinion. It is a matter of realistic military policy, based on the advice of our military experts who are in close touch with existing warfare. These military and naval experts and the members of the Congress and the Administration have a single-minded purpose—the defense of the United States.

This Nation is making a great effort to produce everything that is necessary in this emergency—and with all possible speed. This great effort requires great sacrifice.

I would ask no one to defend a democracy which in turn would not defend everyone in the nation against want and privation. The strength of this Nation shall not be diluted by the failure of the Government to protect the economic well-being of all citizens.

The Duty of Labor

If our capacity to produce is limited by machines, it must ever be remembered that these machines are operated by the skill and the stamina of the workers. As the Government is determined to protect the rights of workers, so the Nation has a right to expect that the men who man the machines will discharge their full responsibilities to the urgent needs of defense.

The worker possesses the same human dignity and is entitled to the same security of position as the engineer or manager or owner. For the workers provide the human power that turns out the destroyers, the airplanes and the tanks.

The Nation expects our defense industries to continue operation without interruption by strikes or lock-outs. It expects and insists that management and workers will reconcile their differences by voluntary or legal means, to continue to produce the supplies that are so sorely needed.

And on the economic side of our great defense program, we are, as you know, bending every effort to maintain stability of prices and with that the stability of the cost of living.

Nine days ago I announced the setting up of a more effective organization to direct our gigantic efforts to increase the production of munitions. The appropriation of vast sums of money and a well co-ordinated executive direction of our defense efforts are not in themselves enough.

The Duty of Industry

Guns, planes and ships have to be built in the factories and arsenals of America. They have to be produced by workers and managers and engineers with the aid of machines which in turn have to be built by hundreds of thousands of workers throughout the land.

In this great work there has been splendid co-operation between the Government and industry and labor.

American industrial genius, unmatched throughout the world in the solution of production problems, has been called upon to bring its resources and talents into action. Manufacturers of watches, of farm implements, linotypes, cash registers, automobiles, sewing machines, lawn mowers and locomotives are now making fuses, bomb packing crates, telescope mounts, shells, pistols and tanks.

But all our present efforts are not enough. We must have more ships, more guns, more planes—more of everything. This can only be accomplished if we discard the notion of "business as usual." This job cannot be done merely by superimposing on the existing productive facilities the added requirements for defense.

Our defense efforts must not be blocked by those who fear the future consequences of surplus plant capacity. The possible consequences of failure of our defense efforts now are much more to be feared.

After the present needs of our defense are past, a proper handling of the country's peace-time needs will require all of the new productive capacity — if not more.

We Have the Means—and the Will

No pessimistic policy about the future of America shall delay the immediate expansion of those industries essential to defense.

I want to make it clear that it is the purpose of the Nation to build now with all possible speed every machine and arsenal and factory that we need to manufacture our defense material. We have the men—the skill—the wealth—and, above all, the will.

I am confident that if and when production of consumer or luxury goods in certain industries requires the use of machines and raw materials essential for defense purposes, then such production must yield to our primary and compelling purpose.

I appeal to the owners of plants—to the managers—to the workers—to our own Government employees—to put every ounce of effort into producing these munitions swiftly and without stint. And with this appeal I give you the pledge that all of us who are officers of your Government will devote ourselves to the same wholehearted extent to the great task which lies ahead.

As planes and ships and guns and shells are produced, your Government, with its defense experts, can then determine how best to use them to defend this hemisphere. The decision as to how much shall be sent abroad and how much shall remain at home must be made on the basis of our over-all military necessities.

We must be the great arsenal of democracy. For us this is an emergency as serious as war itself. We must apply ourselves to our task with the same resolution, the same sense of urgency, the same spirit of patriotism and sacrifice as we would show were we at war.

We have furnished the British great material support and we will furnish far more in the future.

There will be no "bottlenecks" in our determination to aid Great Britain. No dictator, no combination of dictators, will weaken that determination by threats of how they will construe that determination.

The British have received invaluable military support from the heroic Greek Army, and from the forces of all the governments in exile. Their strength is growing. It is the strength of men and women who value their freedom more highly than they value their lives.

I believe the Axis powers are not going to win this war. I base that belief on the latest and best information.

We have no excuse for defeatism. We have every good reason for hope—hope for peace, hope for the defense of our civilization and for the building of a better civilization in the future.

I have the profound conviction that the American people are now determined to put forth a mightier effort than they have ever yet made to increase our production of all the implements of defense, to meet the threat to our democratic faith.

As President of the United States I call for that national effort. I call for it in the name of this Nation which we love and honor and which we are priviliged and proud to serve. I call upon our people with absolute confidence that our common cause will greatly succeed.

New England Beats Its Plowshares Into Swords

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by F. Wenderoth Saunders

Minutemen of 1940-41 Direct Industrial Production

Men and women from all walks of life in New England are putting their shoulders to the wheels of industry to insure an adequate defense of democracy at home and abroad. The artist here depicts the aircraft motors, the ships, the parachutes, the guns, the shells, the shoes and other supplies that make New England a veritable arsenal. Some $1,500,000,000 in United States defense orders for ordnance, quartermaster, and naval supplies already have increased the tempo in many factories but has not yet reached an all-out effort.

Most New England Business Untouched by Defense Work

Continued from Page 1

to suppose present contracts will not be fulfilled on contract dates.

Everywhere there is this atmosphere of general well-being and success. Yet every reader of these words doubtless has the feeling that the need grows more acute hourly. From you readers, who comprise "we the people," are coming demands for more speed, more speed.

The reconciliation of the attitudes of industrial producers and the Army and Navy on one side and the general public on the other can be found in this: The military men, and the industrialists working on American defense orders, are thinking in terms of getting our own forces ready. Everybody knew it would take some months for tooling, for building cantonments, for producing weapons. The accomplishment along these lines to date has been remarkable. No one will deny that.

But you, and the millions of other newspaper readers, are thinking in terms of defending democracy, of getting aid to Britain. You know, from your headlines, that those shells being filled down on the South Shore at West Hanover today may be needed within 24 hours in Africa, in Spain, in the Balkans, or on the chalk cliffs of Dover.

Two War Efforts

So, there is a primary confusion. There are two war efforts going along simultaneously.

Today, as the first six months of the defense program ends and the New Year opens ahead and the impact of the defense effort grows sharper, there is a need for delineation, a little standing back to see just what this defense program is, and what it is not.

Consider first the economic delineation. The defense program is not yet a general boom. According to the New England Council, the Federal Government has placed, it is true, nearly $1,500,000,000 worth of orders in New England. But 65 per cent of this has been for ships, 12 per cent for ordnance items, 10 per cent for airplane engines, 6 per cent for new buildings, 3 per cent unclassified, and only 4 per cent for other manufacturing.

And "other manufacturing" is the thing in which New England chiefly abounds. "Other manufacturing" includes that historic New England trinity of cotton goods, woolens, and shoes. To this day these are still the long hairs of strength in the New England industrial Samson.

You look over the lists of Army and Navy contracts and you see such items as Monument Mills, Housatonic, bedspreads, $5,500; Methuen Mills, uniform cloth, $299,694; Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company, Boston, service shoes, $189,000, and you see these items listed from little places like the Franklin, N. H., Sulloway Mills, woolen socks, $69,332; or Wauregan-Quinebraug Mills in Connecticut, shirting, $15,000, and you conclude that these defense orders are falling over the six states like snow. You read that approximately 35 per cent of these orders go for wages, and you visualize crowded shopping streets, thronged automobile salesrooms, and jammed entertainment centers. In an instant you conjure up a boom.

Different Picture

But if you sit down with an adding machine and total up some of the figures, or if you talk with Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, or with Walter Humphrey of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, or with Maxwell Field of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, you get a different picture.

Take cottons. You add up the orders for Massachusetts, the largest cotton-manufacturing State in New England, and you find they come, in round numbers, to $2,000,000. Yet set this beside a normal yearly output of $75,000,000 and you get a little of this thing called perspective.

The Cotton Association confirms that direct defense orders have not yet caused any considerable reaction in the industry. It is explained that the bulk of Army and Navy goods are of the coarse-weave classifications, and that is the type of goods made almost exclusively in the South.

As general conditions improve, and workers have money for shirts, dresses, and other fine goods, the local industry should improve.

The situation in shoes is about the same. It is estimated that Army and Navy purchases this year will run about 7 per cent of the national total. However, it should be remembered that shoes bought by the Army and Navy will be men's shoes of the work variety. Most shoe factories are specialists. They make men's shoes, or they make women's shoes; they make work shoes, or they make dress shoes. The machinery and the labor are, to a degree, adaptable to versatile lines, but in large measure, each manufacturer focuses on what he can do best.

Rise in Volume

Therefore, the initial bidding for shoe contracts has been by regular work shoe manufacturers, and since about 40 per cent of this division of the shoe manufatcuring is located in New England there has been, Mr. Field estimates, about a 25 per cent rise in the volume of these specific makers.

But the secondard reaction, the buying of dress shoes, women's shoes, children's shoes by more oppulent workers has not come yet.

In woolens, the situation is complicated by the fact that New England makes considerable quantities of the goods used by big tailoring firms in the Middle West and other parts of the country. Thus, though direct Government orders total little more than $8,600,000 in an industry having a gross volume of $154,000,000 a year, indirect orders from uniform and overcoat makers elsewhere doubtless multiplies this figure several times.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section

January 4, 1941

MEETING THE SUBMARINE MENACE
By Colin Mayers
Retired officer of the Royal Navy proposes new ways to meet the threat of the German blockade.

INDIA'S ARMY LEARNS ITS ABC'S
By G. Delap Stevenson
How the Indian Army has become not only a military weapon but a great organization for adult education.

FIRE FANS AT PLAY
By Douglas Nelson Rhodes
The fire-chasing hobby will transform the most sedate lawyer or doctor into just another youngster dashing down Main Street in the wake of a careening hook and ladder.

WOMEN BUILD A SYMPHONY
By Dorothea Kahn
Some details of the fifteen years' hard work which has produced the excellent music being broadcast by Chicago women's symphony on a Columbia Sunday afternoon program.

MR. GEORGE OF GEORGIA
By Richard Lee Strout
Portrait of Georgia's distinguished senior Senator, who is an independent Democrat and, as he phrases it, "a liberal within the Constitution."

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

A Welcome for Pegeen

By Hilda van Stockum

Illustrated by the Author

Part Three

"He likes Francie better," said Liam ruefully, "because he fed him. But he'll come to me, too. Here, Timmy, Timmy!" and Liam held out his hand with some bread crumbs in it. The robin flapped its wings and lit on Liam's fingers, pecking at the bread.

Pegeen had never seen such a pretty bird. She admired his red vest and pert little movements. Up in the mountains where she lived, one saw eagles and hawks and skylarks, but there were few bushes or trees for robins to nestle in.

"Give me some crumbs an' I'll see if he'll come to me," said Pegeen, holding out her hand. She stood breathless when the bird did light on her wrist, looking up at her with eyes very like her own. "I love him," she whispered, but not softly enough. Timmy took alarm and flew up, watching her from the branch of his favorite tree.

"It's lucky it was a robin we found," said Liam. "He stays with us all winter, when other birds fly south."

"Oh, look at your bunny!" cried Pegeen suddenly. The rabbit, finding himself unwatched, had ventured out of the shed and was hopping around the yard in search of food.

"Come here, Brian, come here!" cried Liam, running after him. But the rabbit, who had behaved so meekly in the shed, wouldn't give up his new freedom so easily. The three children were breathless before they had him captured and safe in his box again.

A Visit to the Pigs

"Now come an' see the pigs," said Francie, leading the way to the sty. Pegeen was astonished at the house they had for themselves and the big yard around it.

"Sure, our pig had to shift for herself," she remarked, holding her nose and thinking that pigs made bad housekeepers.

"Look what I can do!" said Liam, climbing a tree to the very top, where he rocked to and fro on a thin branch.

Francie laughed scornfully. "Sure, that's nothing; wait till ye see what I can do!" and he climbed the tree in his turn, selecting a nice fat branch and throwing his legs over it. Then he slowly let go of his hands and hung by his knees, all the blood rushing to his face as he swayed upside down.

"Please come down onto your feet again!" cried Pegeen.

Francie and Liam enjoyed her girlish tremors with true masculine superiority, but when they had teased her sufficiently they deigned to leave the tree. "Arra, there was no harm in that," said Francie loftily, slapping the green from his breeches. "Women do be making a fuss about nothing. We've done much worse things, haven't we, Liam? Come an' we'll show ye the well now."

The twins took hold of Pegeen, dragging her along past Mrs. O'Flaherty's house till they reached the deep cave in the rocks where ferns trembled down into black water. "We weren't allowed to go here alone when we were smaller, lest we should fall in. But we know better now," said Francie. "Don't we, Liam?"

Pegeen shivered with the dampness of the place. "I'm thinking there might be little people here," she whispered dreamily.

"We've never seen any," said Liam. "Have we, Francie?"

A Yarn of "Little People"

"There were many back home," began Pegeen, her eyes widening till they looked like two dark pools themselves. "They came to dance in the valley sometimes when the moon'd be rolling in the sky like a new silver penny. I once saw a procession of 'em; wee folk they were, with plumes to their hats an' fine shoes on their feet, an' I not letting on a sound of where I was for fear they'd vanish entirely. Och, it's many a time they'd be bothering me grannie till the butter wouldn't come or the hens'd stop laying. But Grannie, she knew how to treat 'em, she did. She left 'em a saucer of milk outside the door every night an' that kept 'em friendly. Little people love milk better 'n cats."

The clouds had been baffled long enough and now gathered thick and strong in the frowning sky. Soon the rain came slanting down, whipping secret smells out of their hiding places and clattering on the yellowing leaves. Pegeen threw her skirt over her shoulders to keep warm and the three children ran home as fast as they could.

"It's high time ye were back, too," scolded Mother. "Pegeen must have a good sleep now." She helped the girl undress and made her wash her face and hands in a basin of warm water.

"Oh, I'm glad I can take off me shoes," sighed Pegeen, wriggling her toes with delight. "Mrs. Malone said I needed 'em for the journey, but me feet didn't like 'em." Pegeen rubbed them ruefully. "Sure, they wanted to see the world as well as the rest of me!"

"Ye may walk barefoot as much as ye like here," said Mother, with a smile. "It saves trouble an' expense. A hole in your foot heals itself but a hole in a shoe or stocking takes a lot of mending."

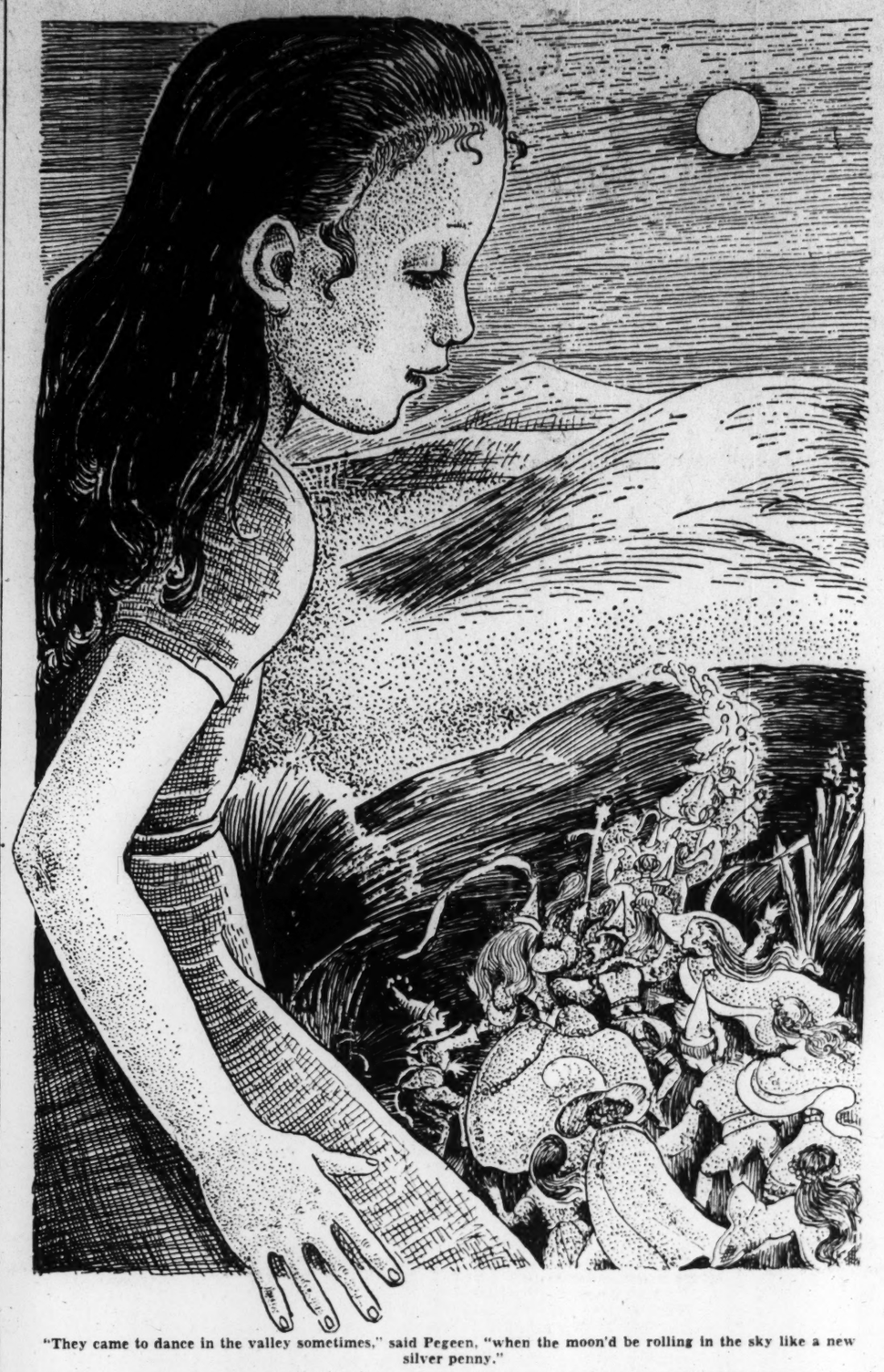
"Oh, Francie's mother," cried Pegeen, clapping her hands together, "I'm thinking I'll be happy here!"

"That's what I want ye to be. There, now, hop into this nice little bed," and Mother patted the clean sheet.

"It must be great to have a mother," murmured Pegeen when she was well tucked under. "Mothers are so . . . mothers are so safe." Pegeen was asleep the minute her eyes closed, and Mother looked down tenderly for a moment on the rosy face with the mop of dark hair tumbled down on the pillow.

(The End)

(We shall start another "Pegeen" story next Monday.)



"They came to dance in the valley sometimes," said Pegeen, "when the moon'd be rolling in the sky like a new silver penny."

When I Beat the Drum

I think I'd like to beat the drum
And march in a parade,
While everybody on the street
Enjoyed the noise I made.

I'd balance it upon my chest
And pound with all my might
Its rhythm could be plainly heard,
Though I was out of sight.

Way beyond the corner there
And far on down the street
Would come the merry thumping
Of my beat—beat—beat!

ELOISE H. RICHARDS

The Elf Who Was Snowed In

There was once a small brown elf who lived in the hollow of an old tree stump. His name was Robin Yellow Jacket, because he wore a gay, lemon-colored coat year in and year out.

Now Robin Yellow Jacket was a very popular sort of fellow. He could tell stories of the great forest that nobody else knew anything about. Also he could sing and thump a piano, and do all manner of things besides. But he was often lazy, and preferred to potter around the two little rooms in his tree stump, and let his friends do his shopping for him and bring him the forest gossip.

"Rabbits!" he would call, popping his head out of a window when he heard them scuttling past. "Take my basket to market and bring me back a dozen eggs from old Mother Hen. I'll sing you a song for your trouble."

Or again, he would beg a brother elf, "Please, dear Muggles, I'm very busy indeed this morning, what with washing up my pans, and one thing and another, do you think you could take this note round to my Aunt Mary? It is to ask her to come to tea with me this afternoon. I really haven't got a moment to spare."

And, of course, poor Muggles, who was a skinny little elf, would feel obliged to deliver the message then and there.

One day, however, it began to snow as it had never snowed since the forest first began. All the morning Robin Yellow Jacket hugged his blazing fire and toasted his ten pink toes. In the afternoon he sent Lucy Rabbit lolloping off to get his supper, and she returned just in time—but only just!

"The snow is falling thick, please, Mister Yellow Jacket, Sir," she panted, nibbling at the carrot he gave her by way of thanks.

The next day when the elf rubbed his pointed nose against the window he saw that the trees were knee-deep in snow; it had even blocked the entrance to his own home!

Robin Yellow Jacket took a good look at the bare table and the more he looked the hungrier he became.

Just as he was thinking about having a really early turn-in for a change, by way of forgetting how empty he was, he heard a scratching sound coming from near the bottom of one of his walls. Robin Yellow Jacket rubbed his eyes hard to make sure he wasn't dreaming. But no! The large patch of floor beside the chair he was sitting on was suddenly flung into the air, and a very small mole pushed his snout up into the room.

"Why!" exclaimed Robin Yellow Jacket, thoroughly surprised. "Whatever are you doing here, Jeremy Mole? This is my home you are breaking up, you know."

"Please," replied the mole, "I—that is, we are having a party tonight and this was the only way I could get hold of you because of the snow. Do you think you could come and give the boys some music? Our piano is a rather rickety one, I am afraid, and, of course, you may be 'Otherwise Engaged,'" he added a trifle timidly.

"Have you got any food there?" the elf enquired faintly. "Crusts, or something, old fellow?"

"Crusts!" snorted the mole. "I should think not, indeed. Didn't I say it was a party? We've got all sorts of lovely things, jellies and pies and cakes and—"

"But Molie," he said in astonishment, "we've been snowed up all day. However did you manage to get all those things for your party?"

"I bought them in advance," replied the tiny animal. "If I didn't go shopping every morning first thing, I don't know where I should be now."

He twitched his whiskers pleadingly. "You will come, dear Elf, won't you?" he begged again.

Robin Yellow Jacket was more than ready. As he went into the tunnel made by Jeremy Mole, he told himself that never, no never, never, never again would he rely on other people to do his shopping for him. In future he would go to the market himself—first thing in the morning!

Drawn by Robert Austin

Pastry

Pudding-pie, pudding-pie
Give me some dough and let me try.
With kneading and rolling the baking goes.
Pies in the oven and flour on the nose.

ADA HARRISON

Bill Rabbit Was Curious

(Founded on Fact)

By the time Bill Rabbit was a few weeks old he thought it great fun to ask questions. "Why am I me?" he wanted to know. "Why do I live in a hole? Why have I such a funny tail?"

"Some day curiosity will run away with you," warned his father, and his brothers and sisters squeaked, "O-ooo! Where to?"

One morning Mr. Rabbit said, "You'd all better stay at home. There are human beings about."

"What are human beings?" asked Bill Rabbit. He poked out his head to see, and suddenly a man's hand came down, and he was lifted kicking into the air.

"He'll just do for my little lad to play with," said the man, happily, and pushing him into his pocket where it was dark and airless, he hurried to catch a bus.

The little rabbit wished now that he hadn't bothered to find out about human beings. But he couldn't stop asking himself, "What's going to happen next?"

Well, soon the man jumped off the bus, and went into a house, where he climbed the stairs, up, and up, and up, till he came to a room at the top.

"Here's something for you," he said to a very tiny boy, sitting on the floor.

He gave the struggling Bill Rabbit to him, and the little boy asked eagerly, "Will he squeak?" and squeezed him to see.

A Tiny Home

Now, no rabbit could stand that, and like a flash Bill jumped out of his hands, and bounded to the other side of the room where a hole in the floor yawned lazily. With a flick of his tail he disappeared.

"Bother!" exclaimed the man. "I told the landlord he'd better have that floor board put right."

Fortunately for Bill Rabbit, the hole didn't go far down, and when he was the right way up again he said, "Now I've a house all to myself!"

He jumped a few steps one way, and bumped his nose, then he leapt the other way, and bumped it again. "Bit small," he thought, "but it'll do!"

A glimmer of light came from the hole above, but every now and then a hand felt inside for him. Bill Rabbit kept well out of the way.

The day slipped on, and he was quite happy about living by himself, till suddenly he got very, very hungry.

While he sat inside the hole wondering, the human beings were outside, also wondering, and asking themselves how deep the hole was; what Bill Rabbit was doing; and if they would have to take the boards up to find out. At bedtime they left green food near the opening, saying hopefully, "If he smells that, perhaps he'll jump out, and not go back."

A Smell of Supper

When all was quiet and dark above him, Bill's nose began to waggle, and he sniffed, "Ah, supper! I must find that good smell."

So he hopped to the top of the hole, stood on his hind legs, poked his nose through, and scrabbled and scratched his way out. And he made so much noise that the people in the flat below wakened and said, "Rats!" to each other.

Nothing had ever tasted so nice to Bill Rabbit as those greens, and his mother would have been shocked at the way he ate them. Just as he had finished, and was wiping his whiskers, the light went on from the doorway.

"Oh!" squeaked the little rabbit, and disappeared into his hole again.

"There," said the man, "I might have known he'd do that!"

Bill Rabbit quivered at the thought of the way he had nearly been caught. "I shall stay here forever," he decided, "forever and ever."

But by breakfast time he was hungry once more, and towards lunch he squeaked, "This is too much! I'll see if they've left any more green stuff about."

He scrabbled and scratched again so loudly that the humans got ready for him, and tried to clap a board over the hole as he came out. Bill Rabbit was too quick for them, though, and back he slipped. "Oh, dear," he wailed, "and I am hungry!"

Fields Again

They left food for him again that night, and when he hopped out for it Bill Rabbit had quite changed his mind about living in the hole. Instead, he hid in a corner of the room. And as soon as the little boy's father opened the living-room door next morning a brown and white streak passed him, and shot down, down, down the stairs. It was Bill Rabbit in a hurry to get home.

But when he saw the city streets, instead of country fields, he just hid in a corner, and squealed for his mother.

Presently the man appeared to look for him, and then a policeman came up. Bill pretended he wasn't there, but at last the man saw him and picked him up. The little rabbit kicked and struggled for he didn't want to go back.

"I brought him from the fields as a pet for my little lad," said the man, "but he's too wild, and the lad's a bit young. So I'm taking him back now."

Once more Bill Rabbit had a dark bus journey in the man's pocket, and then he was set free in his own dear field, and bounded home to a lettuce breakfast.

"Oh, how you gobble!" exclaimed the others. "Did Curiosity run away with you?"

"He didn't tell me his name," answered Bill Rabbit. "But it was a grand adventure," he added stoutly.

The Sunset

In the evening
Softly
The golden sun
Slips down behind the purple mountains
Making the clouds look red
Then pink—
Until all color fades.

NIGEL PRIDMORE BROWN

Whether you skate on the old pond, a flooded tennis court, or one of the sparkling modern rinks, you are bound to observe that the new skating clothes are not only smart but practical. Many advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor offer skaters' fashions now.

The Home Forum

The Sentinel

WHERE THE LINE of the Carpathian Mountains lies like a sword between Hungary and Rumania, the shifting sunlight picks out isolated dwellings perched on rocks, each above or in sight of some village. In those small huts live the Szecklers, remnants of that strange mountain race which once guarded the passes, giving warning of the passage of armies from north or south. Still they cling to their mountain eyries, refusing to come down to the valleys where life is easier and more sociable. Still some strange instinct of guardianship sets them aside from Hungarian and Rumanian alike; and in none was that instinct stronger than in Janos, the old Szeckler, who persisted in living alone with his daughter-in-law upon a lonely ledge of the mountains overhanging the Rumanian village of Alba.

* * *

Sandra was childless, and had lost her Szeckler husband in the last war. There was a dark plumpness about her which hinted at livelier Rumanian blood, and she fretted against their isolated life. In summer, she made many descents to the village below; but, when the snows came, the path downward was blocked and they were even dependent for provisions upon the good will of an occasional villager who might hack his way up toward them with a sack of meal or some more oil for the lamp.

"Why can we not live like civilized beings, instead of like hawks on a ledge?" she would ask her father-in-law.

"When I am gone," old Janos would reply, "you may live where you like. But, while I remain, I remain here."

* * *

He was a silent man, and it was impossible for him to put into words the weight of that trust which had been his family's for so many generations. Here from this ledge had been sounded the alarm which signaled the approach, centuries ago, of Turks from the east, of Austrians from the west. The ledge of rock was in a strategic position. One side overhung the village and looked toward that gap in the hills beyond which lay Hungary. The other looked down on a dark gully facing the Regat or Old Kingdom of Rumania. A little coarse grass grew on the ledge; and, in late afternoon, when the sunlight crept up from the valley and began to warm this side of the mountain, the old man would drag a stool out and sit there, looking before him into the blue airy space.

It was harvest time down in the village. The trestles, laid out in the market place, looked the size of mushrooms from so far up, and the ripe melons laid on them were no bigger than ants' eggs. Sandra had gone down to amuse herself and to buy a melon. Presently the old man heard the sound of little pebbles slipping under her bare feet as she toiled upward toward him. She came into sight at last, the melon beneath her arm, her coarse black hair pinned up with gaudy paste butterflies. When she reached him, she said: "There is news down below. They are moving in more troops to quieten the land."

* * *

His eyes removed themselves from their far-off contemplation and turned a puzzled look upon her. "Troops?" he said. "I saw no troops. They did not pass this way."

"Why should they?" she asked contemptuously. "The world has long ago forgotten this corner of it."

The puzzled look turned to one of distress, of humiliation even, on her father-in-law's face. "I do not understand this modern way of doing things," he said. "Nowadays politicians manage everything by talk, yes, even the new frontier adjustments. If troops march over the frontier, then others should march to meet them. It has always been so. When the Rumanians came up from the east at the time of the last war, they came this way. I myself gave the warning."

"There are other roads nowadays; good hard roads suitable for tanks and suchlike. Neither Hungarians nor Rumanians will bother to use this road any more. So why would we stay up here on guard, making ourselves ridiculous?"

"It is my duty," said the old man. But the look of distress and bewilderment deepened.

* * *

"You are living in the past," she told him more contemptuously still. "First the village was Hungarian, then it was Rumanian, now again it is Hungarian, without the trouble of sending a single soldier to take it. Who wants you and your warnings nowadays?"

"Nevertheless, it is my duty to remain." A new note of doggedness crept into his voice. "Whatever be the nationality of the village down below, my family have always guarded it, and I will guard it still."

She turned and went inside the hut to prepare their supper, wondering whether it might be possible to persuade the people down below that he could not bear another mountain winter. If trouble really broke out once more along the frontier, there would be no able-bodied man left to bring up their provisions; and then where would they be?

* * *

But she knew the strength of the useless, outworn tradition which decreed that each mountain village should have its Szeckler guard—yes, even in these days. And she knew, too, the horrified disapproval which would blight her life were she to attempt to take it in her own hands and go down to the village to live it there in her own way, leaving the old man alone.

She had got the fire going in the stove and was swinging the pot into place when she straightened suddenly, listening. For a curious, faint beat had come into the air, steady as the wings of an eagle.

She ran out on to the plateau. Her father-in-law was standing up, straining his eyesight against the sky. Out of the clouds there suddenly swooped a plane, too far away still for one to see whether it were Rumanian or Hungarian. Like a great bird of prey, it came straight down the gully making toward the village; and, as it moved, it cast a shadow which moved too, menacingly, across the sunlit patch on the mountain opposite.

* * *

The old man had never seen a plane before, but he recognized what it might mean as quickly as his ancestors had recognized the threat in the gleaming swords of the Turks, in the hoof-beats of the mounted Austrian regiments.

"A-hoy-O!" he cried, drawing himself up to his full height and making a trumpet of his hands. "A-hoy-O!"

The sound of his cry reverberated with startling clearness down toward the valley below. Like ants, the villagers began running to and fro, more startled by it than by the throb of the plane's engines; for the latter, being novel, had no meaning for them, while the former, remembered dimly, had a very old one.

Even before he had cried the second time, the market trestles had been cleared, everyone had gone into his locked and bolted house, the square was empty. He dropped his arms and looked down a moment at the deserted village, shut up like a flower against a sudden rain storm. Then he turned a look of triumph, of vindication, upon his startled daughter-in-law.

ELISABETH KYLE

Mountain Laurel

Mountain laurel speaks to me
  Of girls in dotted dimity.
I see them walking down the street
  Between white cottages all neat
With window shutters painted green
  And white church steeples whitely seen
Between tall elms and maple trees.
  Mountain laurel tells me these,
Tells me other pretty things—
  Of wood-thrushes and scarlet wings
Of tanagers and cardinals,
  Of orioles and waterfalls,
Of cranberry bogs and blueberries
  And balsam woods and apple trees
And apple blossom and sweet fern,
  Of Indian grasses and the stern
Ridges of mountain ranges capped
  With snow, and of the valleys wrapt
In winter silences, straight pines
  And the low trailing secret vines
Arbutus weaves beneath our feet,
  Swamp honeysuckle and the sweet
Breath of bayberry—a pot-pourri
  Scenting the summer's tapestry.
These—fair-stored in memory—
  Mountain laurel tells to me.

FLORENCE IRENE GUBBINS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN IRON HINGE ON A DOOR OF NOTRE DAME, PARIS

Rome's Legacy To Britain

THE CELT REMAINED with diminished lustre, but the Roman passed away out of the story of Britain. As has been said he left behind him three things as permanent legacies—the traditional site of London, the Roman roads, and Welsh Christianity.

It is a moot point whether or not, during the fiercest time of the Saxon Conquest, London was ever completely abandoned. If, as is possible, it was at one time quite deserted, its re-establishment as a Saxon town on a more modest scale followed very soon, for by the time of Bede (700 A. D.) it was again spoken of as an important centre of commerce, as commerce was accounted in those barbarous times. We may fairly regard the Romans as the founders of London. The concentration of their road system at that point in the navigable Thames, made London's commercial revival certain, for the Romans, when they left England, did not take their roads away with them.

* * *

The importance of Roman roads after their makers had gone, lay in this: no one made any more hard roads in the island until the turnpike movement of the Eighteenth Century. Throughout the Dark Ages and in early mediaeval times, these stone highways still traversed an island otherwise relapsed to disunion and barbarism. The Roman roads greatly increased the speed of the Saxon, Danish, and Norman Conquests, and aided, both in peace and war, the slow work of Saxon and Norman Kings in uniting England as one State and making the English nation. Thanks to the Roman legacy, Britain had better national highways under the Saxon heptarchy than in Stuart times, though in the later period there were more by-roads. The imperial stone causeways, often elevated some feet above the ground, ran from sea to sea, generally keeping the higher land, but where needful marching majestically over bog and through forest. If bridges soon fell in through neglect, the paved fords remained. For centuries wild tribes, who only knew the name of Caesar as a myth, trod his gigantic highways and gave them the fantastic names of Watling Street, Ermine Street, and the Fosse Way. Gradually the stones subsided and men were too careless and ignorant to replace them. Next, the road was used as a quarry, when the mediaeval Englishman, having somewhat exhausted his timber, began building for himself dwelling-houses of stone. From driving roads they declined into pack-horse tracks, finally disappearing for the most part in moor or plough land. Stretches of them have been repaired and modernized, and the motor car now shoots along the path of the legions. But other stretches—and those the best beloved—are reserved for the Briton or Saxon who still fares on foot; they are to be traced in green lanes starting up out of nowhere and ending in nothing, going for miles straight as a die through the magical old English countryside.

* * *

The third legacy of the Romans was Welsh Christianity. Their latest importation into Britain survived all their older and more characteristic institutions. There are but few traces of Christianity in the Romano-British world revealed by the spade of the archaeologist, and this makes all the more remarkable its survival as the only relic of that civilization among the Welsh. One reason was this: . . . Deserted by the rest of the civilized world, the Welsh were not forgotten by the missionaries. . . . The Christian clergy, men of affairs and education when such qualities were becoming rare, stood in the gap whence the Roman soldier and governor were in retreat. In the day of trouble the Christian faith got a hold over the Welsh, which had not belonged to it as the official religion of later Roman rule in Britain. —From "History of England," by GEORGE MACAULAY TREVELYAN. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

IRONWORK WAS FIRST employed by medieval Christian builders as a protective device. To safeguard against hostile attack, doors were reinforced with the metal. Windows, too, were protected by iron traceries. Soon imagination elaborated upon the design of these practical details and door hinges, door knockers, and window gratings were elaborately decorated.

The French carried iron ornament farther than did the English, and their imaginative device is most richly exemplified in the doors of the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris. Here is a detail of the embellishment of iron hinge work. The design of symmetrically disposed scrolls is shown as vertical in this photograph; on the actual door, of course, it runs horizontally, playing around the hinge as the central axis. Such ornate spiral patterns were commonly used in medieval design. Stylized foliage enriches the scrolls that impart a sense of graceful movement to the surface, and at the same time fill it with a luxuriant pattern which keeps throwing forth curling tendrils, thus filling all open spaces.

D. A.

English Evening

THE FIELDS were cold and the moon, which had slimmed a little lately, was as bright as magnesium. One could, in fancy, have scooped up bowlfuls of pearly liquid from every crack and dip in the landscape. Light flowed along the grass and drenched the farther hills. A little to our left was a hollow, or, equally, a cup full of moonlight with a cluster of cottages gathered like lumps of sugar in the bottom. We looked at their curtained windows, once cheerful little bricks of orange or scarlet, set fittingly in the house of night.

We recalled London, then, with its myriad balls and eggs of jewel-colored light, dancing on advertisement hoardings and lining every street; serpents and zigzags of light on the wet pavements. Snowflakes wandering down in front of decisive headlights. Real honest firelight, capering through windows.

The grass was frosting beneath our feet. We glanced downward. Over by the nut bushes that grow in the hedge, there was a soft effulgence—and another! And yet another, among the dried leaves.

To the moon and the glow-worms, one feels much obliged.

D. D.

True Knowledge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT IS knowledge? Perhaps many people would answer that it is the amassing of material theories and beliefs around which material experience revolves. In one sense, "knowledge" is defined as "clear perception of fact or truth: familiar cognizance." Certainly, through continual research and investigation, many useful changes have come about for the betterment of humanity. But mere material knowledge omits the primal fact that God is the source of all true knowledge or understanding.

How fleeting and unreliable is mere material knowledge! The book of Proverbs admonishes men to search for the knowledge or understanding of God. As distinguished from the search for material riches or fame, it is made clear that they should, with great eagerness, apply themselves to the gaining of spiritual understanding. In the second chapter is the promise (Proverbs 2:3-5), "If thou criest after knowledge, and liftest up thy voice for understanding; if thou seekest her as silver, and searchest for her as for hid treasures; then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God."

Here one might ask, But what does the knowledge of God give us through which to cope with the many and varied problems of human existence? Christian Science, or the Science of Christianity, answers that a true knowledge of God as omnipotent, ever-present Life, the divine Principle of all, assures plentiful supply for every need. And how is this? Because, as we learn to understand the all-power of God we cease to give any power, in belief, to matter or evil. Christian Science shows man's relationship with God as that of Father and son, Mind and its idea, or reflection.

No riches are durable, no harmony assured, no health perpetual but that which is spiritual. Therefore should we strive to know God as the only cause and creator of man and the universe, the one Mind whence proceeds boundless good.

After his accession to the throne of Israel, Solomon was given the opportunity of expressing his greatest desire. God said to him (II Chronicles 1:7), "Ask what I shall give thee." Without hesitation came the answer (1:10), "Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this people: for who can judge this thy people, that is so great?" Because his greatest desire was to express wisdom, intelligence, and justice in the fulfilling of his responsibilities, he was given not only these, but riches and wealth and honor as well. The reward of his sincerity was overflowing abundance.

Speaking of humanity's need to awaken from its material theories and weary toil to the understanding of God, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 34 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1901, "Godliness or Christianity is a human necessity: man cannot live without it; he has no intelligence, health, hope, nor happiness without godliness."

How urgently today the world needs to apply, in the solving of every problem, the wisdom, intelligence, loving-kindness, and justice that are from God! With what ceaseless joy and gratitude we may continue the search for the treasures of Truth, hidden only to material, limited, fearful thinking! The key to this understanding is supplied today through the life-giving teachings of Christian Science. And as we begin to unlock these treasures which reveal man's spiritual nature as the child of God, we begin also to glimpse the reign of harmony as the only reality, here and now.

There is no insecurity, no possible failure, no chance or luck to mar our joy-filled search for knowledge of God. The more ardent we become, the more we feel the confidence and courage derived from giving sole allegiance to God, whose presence is ever with us, and whose power is the only power. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 128): "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian)

This Was Socrates

SOCRATES was a poor man, a sculptor by trade, but not one of particular note or skill. He was married to a wife whom tradition represents as a shrew, and he had several children. But his interest and his business was neither his family nor his profession. He devoted all his energy and all his time to conversation with distinguished strangers, or with young men and boys of the rich and leisured class. In these conversations he adopted the pose of a man who knew nothing and was asking for information; that is the famous "socratic irony." In fact, his object was to prick bubbles. He found everywhere, among the men who professed to teach, confusion, pretension, and, at bottom, ignorance. His method was to expose all this by involving them in contradictions and then to depart professing that his own ignorance was as deep as it had been before. . . .

Socrates . . . is one of the realest figures in history. We see him in his favourite haunts, in the gymnasium, in the street, in the houses of his friends, and once, by exception, even in the country. . . . He is at home in all companies and competent to all situations, always exquisitely polite, never shocked, never afraid, . . . and, above all, never weary of discussing any or every thing under the sun—at once a man of the world, a thinker, a poet, and a mystic.—From "Plato and His Dialogues," by G. LOWES DICKINSON. (New York: Norton.)

Adevărata cunoaştere

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Ştiinţa Creştină care apare pe această pagină

CE ESTE cunoaşterea? Mulţi ar răspunde, poate, că ea este o acumulare de teorii şi de crezări materiale în jurul cărora se învârteşte existenţa materială. Într'un anumit sens, cuvântul "cunoaştere" este definit ca "percepere clară a realităţii sau a adevărului: numit de obiceiu cunoştinţă". Desigur că, prin neîncetate şi stăruitoare cercetări, s'au produs multe schimbări folositoare pentru progresul omenirii. Dar cunoştinţa materială ea singură pierde din vedere faptul de căpetenie că Dumnezeu este izvorul întregei cunoştinţe sau înţelegeri adevărate.

Cât de trecătoare şi nesigură este cunoştinţa pur materială! Cartea Proverbelor îndeamnă pe oameni să caute cunoaşterea sau înţelegerea lui Dumnezeu. Osebit de căutarea bogăţiilor materiale şi a faimei, se arată clar că oamenii ar trebui să se străduiască cu multă râvnă ca să dobândească înţelegerea spirituală. În capitolul al doilea găsim făgăduinţa (Proverbele 2:3-5), "Dacă vei cere înţelepciune, şi dacă te vei ruga pentru pricepere, dacă o vei căuta ca argintul, şi vei umbla după ea ca după o comoară, atunci vei înţelege frica de Domnul, şi vei găsi cunoştinţa lui Dumnezeu"

Am putea întreba, dar ce ne dă cunoaşterea lui Dumnezeu prin care să luptăm cu multele şi feluritele probleme ale existenţii omeneşti? Ştiinţa Creştină, sau Ştiinţa Creştinismului, răspunde că o adevărată cunoaştere a lui Dumnezeu ca Viaţă atotputernică şi întotdeauna de faţă, ca Principiul divin a tot ce există, asigură îmbelşugata împlinire a oricărei nevoi, fiindcă în măsura în care învăţăm să înţelegem toată puterea lui Dumnezeu încetăm de a mai da, în crezare, vreo putere materiei sau răului. Ştiinţa Creştină arată că legătura omului cu Dumnezeu este ca aceea dintre Tată şi fiu, dintre Minte şi ideea sau reflecţia sa.

Nu există bogăţii durabile, armonie asigurată, nici sănătate perpetuă în afară de cele spirituale. De aceea ar trebui să ne străduim să cunoaştem pe Dumnezeu ca singura cauză şi singurul creator al omului şi al universului, singura Minte din care izvorăşte binele nemărginit.

După suirea sa pe tronul lui Israel, i-a fost dat lui Solomon prilejul să-şi exprime cea mai mare dorinţă a lui. Dumnezeu i-a zis (II Cronici 1:7), "Cere ce vrei să-ţi dau". Fără şovăire el a răspuns (1:10), "Dă-mi dar înţelepciune şi pricepere, ca să ştiu cum să mă port în fruntea acestui popor! Căci cine ar putea să judece pe poporul Tău, pe poporul acesta atât de mare?" Fiindcă dorinţa lui cea mai mare a fost să exprime înţelepciune, inteligenţă şi dreptate în îndeplinirea îndatoririlor lui, nu i s'a dat numai aceasta, ci şi bogăţie, belşug şi onoruri. Răsplata sinceităţii lui a fost nemăsurată îmbelşugare.

Vorbind de nevoia ce o are omenirea pentru a se deştepta din teoriile ei materiale şi din munca ei trudită spre înţelegerea lui Dumnezeu, Mary Baker Eddy, Descoperitoarea şi Fondatoarea Ştiinţei Creştine, scrie la pagina 34 din Mesagiul ei către Biserica Mamă pentru anul 1901, "Evlavia sau Creştinismul este o necesitate omenească: omul nu poate trăi fără ea; el nu are inteligenţă, sănătate, nădejde, nici fericire fără evlavie".

Ce grabnică nevoie are azi lumea să întrebuinţeze, pentru rezolvarea fiecărei probleme, înţelepciune, inteligenţă, bunăvoinţă plină de iubire şi dreptate care sunt dela Dumnezeu! Cu câtă neîncetată bucurie şi recunoştinţă putem urma mai departe căutarea comorilor Adevărului, ascunse numai gândirii materiale mărginite şi înfricoşate. Cheia pentru această înţelegere este dată azi prin învăţăturile dătătoare de viaţă ale Ştiinţei Creştine. Şi când începem să deschidem aceste comori care revelă natura spirituală a omului ca copil al lui Dumnezeu, începem deasemenea să întrezărim domnia armoniei ca singura realitate, aici şi acum.

Nu există nici nesiguranţă, nici posibilitate de a greşi, nici nenorocire, sau vreo întâmplare care să împiedece cercetarea noastră plină de bucurie a cunoaşterii lui Dumnezeu Cu cât suntem mai înflăcăraţi, cu atât simţim mai mult încrederea şi curajul care provin dintr'o deplină credinţă în Dumnezeu, care este întotdeauna cu noi, şi a cărui putere este singura putere. În cartea fundamentală a Ştiinţei Creştine, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ştiinţă şi Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor) Mary Baker Eddy scrie (pag. 128): "O cunoaştere a Ştiinţei fiinţei desvoltă facultăţile şi posibilităţile ascunse ale omului. Ea lărgeşte atmosfera gândirii, permiţând muritorilor intrarea spre sfere mai întinse şi mai înalte. Ea înalţă pe cugetător până la atmosfera lui firească de discernare şi pătrundere."

Informaţiile referitoare la literatura Ştiinţei Creştine în limba română, se pot obţine dela Societatea de Editură a Ştiinţei Creştine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Postman

He does not see himself a courier;
He has no mount, nor makes a smoking haste,
And, unexcited, never dreams the stir
He causes in the breast when he has placed
A pack of letters in the box, or one.
He goes, unthinking that a folded sheet
Will open, like a shutter, to the sun
When I had moved in darkness, or a sweet
Untroubled faith pervades another letter,
When I had doubted. He is unaware
He may have left my thirst a nectar better
Than quenched the gods themselves, a beauty rare
And precious as a jewel—or how I laugh,
With great good humor, at some paragraph!

ELAINE V. EMANS

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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks
Pages 14-15
Bonus — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1940

Ship Line Ends Winter Service To Nova Scotia

Eastern Steamship Line passenger service from Boston to Yarmouth cancelled until spring.

For the first time since the World War, Boston and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, will be without passenger steamship service. With the sailing of the liner Evangeline at 5 o'clock this afternoon the Eastern Steamship Company will terminate its service to Yarmouth until next summer.

The discontinuance of this regular steamship service to Nova Scotia comes as a direct result of the war. The Canadian Government, in limiting funds which Canadians may take out of the country, has made it almost impossible for one to cross the border into the United States. A large percentage of travel from Nova Scotia to Boston moved over the Eastern Steamship Lines.

Freight service, however, from Boston to Yarmouth will be carried on twice a week with one call to be made at St. Johns, New Brunswick.

The Evangeline will return to Boston on Jan. 1 with 400 passengers. Most of these will be Americans returning home from Christmas holidays spent with friends in Canada.

After her return, the Evangeline will be put in drydock for repairs and then will go into a weekly service to Nassau, British West Indies, from New York, beginning Jan. 18.

The Evangeline's sister ship, Yarmouth, is running to Nassau from Miami, Fla., every Monday and Saturday.

Aliens Must Display Cards

No alien registration cards, no admission to United States citizenship.

That was the gist of the warning of Maxwell C. Lambe, Chief Examiner of the United States Board of Immigration at Boston, today. He asked that all persons coming in for naturalization be sure to bring their alien registration cards with them.

His warning was based on the experience of this morning, when some 200 persons were not permitted to take the oath of citizenship because they had forgotten to bring their cards. Of the 300 who thronged the office, only 100 were able to produce the necessary credentials to qualify them to be sworn in.

Three of those turned away had failed to register under the Alien Registration Act, believing that their approaching naturalization exempted them from this requirement.

Reports of these three cases will be sent to the registration offices in Boston, said Mr. Lambe, where they will be forwarded to the Department of Justice in Washington for consideration.

Aliens admitted to United States citizenship this morning were sworn in before Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court.

Quake Extends Vacation

CENTER OSSIPEE, N. H., Dec. 30 (AP)—Earthquake-cracked rafters of a three-story brick school building here caused a three-day extension of the Christmas vacation for this community's 200 school children.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, occasional light showers, slightly colder tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy and colder; moderate to fresh west to northwest winds tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight about 34 degrees.

Maine: Occasional rain in south; rain or snow in north portion, slightly colder tonight; Tuesday cloudy and colder.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Occasional rain changing to snow, slightly colder tonight; Tuesday cloudy and colder, snow in mountains.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional light showers, slightly colder tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds becoming fresh northerly tonight over north portion and fresh west to northwest winds over south portion tonight; Tuesday, weather mostly cloudy except rain and fog in north portion.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh to strong west shifting to northwest winds, broken clouds over north and scattered clouds over south portion tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	40	New York	45	44
Chicago	32	22	Norfolk	45	45
Denver	28	27	Philadelphia	45	44
Los Angeles	54	52	St. Louis	37	26
Miami	64	64	San Francisco	54	52
Minneapolis	31	21	Washington	46	43
New Orleans	48	46			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 30.
B—Minimum for the previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:38 a. m., E. S. T., height 9.6 ft.
Light all vehicles by 4:36 p. m. Monday.

Income Tax Blanks In Mail by Friday

Income tax blanks for the 1940 assessments will be in the mail by Friday of this week, Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston, announced today.

One difference in this year's form will be noticeable immediately—the omission of the duplicate green blank. One form only will be required for return, the buff colored original.

In all, about 450,000 forms will go out from the Collector's office, and about 250,000 additional tax payers are expected to be welcomed into the tax-paying fold this year, with the new low exemptions. Individual incomes of $800 a year are now taxable, and married couples with a joint income of $2,000 will be required to file a return.

2 of Biggest Of '41 Parties Are to Be 'Dry'

Two of the biggest "dry" New Year's Eve parties of this locality have been enthusiastically worked up by the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. and the British War Relief Committee for Braintree and the South Shore.

As a typical specimen of what can be done on New Year's Eve without liquor, this year's "Y" party—complete with noise-making jimcracks, hats, balloons, confetti and Hawaiian leis for the girls—promises a good show, said C. Leslie Updegraph, Secretary of the Young Men's Department, today.

Similarly a rare example of liquorless entertainment with a war flavor will be offered at the Braintree Town Hall. One scene, for instance, will depict an English town on New Year's Eve after a bombing, with the carol singers raising their ancient melody regardless of surroundings.

As to the principal Y. M. C. A. celebration hereabouts, Mr. Updegraph added:

"We expect nearly twice as many as at any time during the past five years, when we had to limit attendance because of space.

"Moving the party into the gym this year has given us a bigger opportunity, and without particular publicity the party has grown. It is not limited to members of the 'Y.' Anybody can come, up to the number we can take care of. The charge is $4 per couple. This includes a full-course dinner served at midnight.

"We have heard a lot of comment that 'this is the one place where you can dance without being in a mob.' Downtown they crowd the tables into the dancing space. There isn't any drinking here, and many like that. Eight couples are coming from Providence.

"With more coming, we may possibly break even this year. Last year we lost quite a little, as we have had no thought of profit."

The object of the Braintree concert and military ball is designed to raise funds to send a second rolling kitchen from Braintree, Mass., to Braintree, England. Proceeds from the 75-cent admission charge will go to the British War Relief Society of Boston for this purpose.

The concert, which will run from 8 to 9:45 o'clock tomorrow night, will include selections from a Highland Pipe Band led by Pipe Major Roderick Thomson, dancing of the Highland fling, a military tap dance, the sailor's hornpipe, and songs by a young British movie star, Rae Collet.

The grand march starting at 10 p. m. will be led by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and Mrs. Cahill, who are residents of Braintree. Posting of the colors follows at 11 o'clock, while dancing will continue from 10:15 to 1 a. m.

Among the speakers will be Stacy B. Southworth, Headmaster of Braintree Academy at Braintree, and Prof. William Sutcliffe of Boston University.

Vanderbilt Out Of '42 Politics

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 30 (AP)—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island today eliminated himself unconditionally as a candidate for any public office in 1942.

In a letter to Lieut. Gov. James O. McManus, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, Governor Vanderbilt said he was planning to go on active naval duty for the duration of the emergency.

He said that when he enters the service he cannot be connected with politics. He added that he was proud of his Administration's record.

Boston Bank Employees Get $13,000 for Overtime

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The first National Bank of Boston has voluntarily made restitution of more than $13,000 in unpaid overtime to about 200 employees in its maintenance department, Col. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, announced today.

The statement further said the bank had been in full compliance with the law since April, prior to which time it had believed its maintenance employees did not come within the scope of the law.

The Happy Home Wins Once More

Saltonstall's reputation as family man gained him many votes at Nov. 5 election.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's reputation as a family man gained him many votes at the Nov. 5 election. These votes came from Republicans and Democrats alike. Political analysts have discovered that many women voted for the Governor almost entirely upon this reputation.

Even the wife of a Democratic mayor in one of the State's major cities, it is said, voted for the Governor for this reason. At their Dover home, both the Governor and his wife have gained renown as charming and democratic hosts. Thus the unity of the Governor's family is held to symbolize the State's unity behind the defense program.

* * *

Back porch thermometers—always the "inexhaustible" source of neighborhood conversation—brought about wide comment on the vagaries of New England weather the past few days. One West Roxbury "weather fan" says that summer and winter are going into reverse. And all because his thermometer read 58 on Christmas Day but only 56 on July 4.

* * *

Margaret Fishback was stimulated some time ago to write a verse about Nylon, the new fabric that has become popular in hosiery. Her verse expressed what "Dad" might call a grand idea. She wrote:

"Said Dad to his expensive daughter,
These stockings made of coal and water
With just a little air thrown in,
Sound economical as skin.
With summer here, I've coal to burn
Left in the bin, so kindly learn
To knit your own, since we have air
And also H2O to spare."

* * *

From the Extension Editors of the Massachusetts State College comes a poetic New Year's greeting:

H is for hyacinths which bloom in the spring.
A is for anemones that May time is certain to bring.
P stands for petunias that will bloom in July.
P is also for poppies; they'll live though it's dry.
Y is for yuccas and yarrow and yellow-tuft, too.
And naturally you'd include a few of the yews.

N is for nasturtiums which climb side the door.
E means euonymous; may our gardens have more.
W stands for wisteria that twines over the wall.
Or maybe it's for weather which starts gardens each spring and stops them each fall.

Y is for the yellow which daffodils bring.
E may be embryo the beginning of each thing.
A means asters that grow by the brook.
R means roses; their charms would fill a huge book.

Mix into a garden, and what do you get?
Why, a HAPPY NEW YEAR, I'm willing to bet.

* * *

Reporters go back to the files in the newspaper library when they wish to review the events of the past year. Now radio has borrowed a page from the same book. The Mutual Broadcasting System, whose outlet is WAAB in Boston, dug back into its files of recordings in order to give its listeners a review of the principal events of 1940 in a special program radiocast over the week end. What did Hitler, Mussolini, Churchill, Chamberlain, or Laval say? Mutual merely dipped into its files of recordings—made in most cases at the actual time when the dictator or statesman said it—when history itself was in the making. A very "live" angle to a radiocast from the "morgue," we should say.

* * *

The service of an expert for a penny—that's what the Massachusetts State College offers farmers and homemakers who for a penny postcard can secure the last word on agricultural and homemaking problems. During 1940, more than 270,000 free extension service bulletins were sent to residents of Massachusetts. Written by State College experts, the bulletins covered a variety of subjects offering up-to-the-minute knowledge on such topics as home furnishing, nutrition, animal husbandry, poultry, dairying, clothing, floriculture, landscape gardening, and home management.

Looking Forward Into 1941

By a Staff Photographer

Governor and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall

They are seen taking a short stroll, one of their favorite pastimes, as the Chief Executive prepares for his inauguration on Thursday, Jan. 2, for a second term as Governor of Massachusetts. Not since 1933 when Joseph B. Ely, Democrat, started his second term has a Bay State Chief Executive won re-election.

Saltonstall Record Reviewed: Page 10.

Word-Puzzles in Verse Held By Poet Nathan As on the Wane

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With word-puzzles in verse, and iconoclasm, on the wane, Robert Nathan sees a return to literary favor of the sort of poetry people can memorize and quote. "After all," he asked, when interviewed on arriving in Boston yesterday, "if poetry cannot be remembered, what earthly good is it?"

Though Longfellow, Tennyson, Bryant and the rest of the so-called sentimentalists, he added, were being disdained at present, 50 years from now there would be a change. He himself would prefer to write a stanza school children would recite with pleasure, and remember long afterwards, than all the riddles the intellectuals had welcomed to fine letters during the past quarter of a century. Though better known for his novels than his poetry, judging by the sale of books, Mr. Nathan derives more satisfaction, naturally, from the completion of a volume of poems than one of prose.

While believing that "beauty has still an answer to the soul," as he states in one of his poems, he writes of things which concern his own generation and time, and his next book, a novel which will appear in April under the title, "They Went on Together," deals with a family facing a situation wholly of modern conditions. The recipe for the lucid and graceful style of his prose is "impatience." For his entire 47 years, he said, he had been impatient. The explanation lies in the fact that he does more re-writing than writing, as he put it.

Must Have Weight

He has never believed "that size and art were one." A great work of art, however, he declared, must have weight, and "there is no such thing as a work of art without its public." That does not mean that a work of art will be immediately recognized. It may go several generations unknown, but eventually it will find its public, and "popularity is 50 per cent of the value of the work as art."

People's love of a book, a poem, a musical composition, brings a certain weight to it, he continued, saying: "There has been in the last generation too much thought about the writer and too little about the reader. The critics are inclined, particularly in music, to throw out everything which has any softness or grace or loveliness in it, because it has been done before or because people like it. The minute a thing achieves popularity they get the idea that it isn't any good. You cannot have a great symphony which no one ever likes, or a great book which no one ever reads."

While never of the group welcomed into the columns of the radical magazines, he has from time to time contributed topical poetry to the newspapers and periodicals. There is no ivory-tower seclusion about his "Ethiopia," of four years ago, ending with the lines:

"Awake, you poets! drowsy-headed throng—
If freedom dies, you will not sleep for long!"

and his closing poem in his reading last evening at the Public Library was a ballad of "Dunkirk," which was written a few weeks ago and has not yet been published.

Reads His Poems

He came to Boston especially to read some of his poems, at the request of the Boston Jewish Book Week Committee. The final program of the week included also a discussion of Yehudah Halevi, Jewish poet of the Middle Ages, by Harry H. Fein, who has translated considerable of his work; and a talk on Heinrich Heine, German Jewish poet of modern times, by Prof. Freidrich C. Sell of Harvard University, introduced as "a Christian who left Germany two years ago because he was unhappy at the treatment meted out to his Jewish countrymen." Judge Jacob J. Kaplan was chairman, and Miss Fanny Goldstein, Librarian of the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library, spoke briefly on the significance of the annual week in observance of Jewish literature.

Mr. Nathan, a native New Yorker, has always lived in the metropolis. He is the nephew of Maud Nathan, founder of the Consumers League, and of Annie Nathan Meyer, founder of Barnard College. He is a descendant of Rabbi Gershom Seixas, who came to America in 1710 and was one of the incorporators of Columbia College. After preliminary study at Geneva, and at Phillips Exeter Academy, he attended Harvard University, and following graduation was for two years employed as a solicitor for a New York advertising firm. His life since that time has been devoted to creative writing.

Tobin Names Printing Chief

John J. Twomey of West Roxbury, a career man in the city service, has been appointed Superintendent of Printing for the City of Boston by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, it was announced today.

Mr. Twomey has been Assistant Superintendent of the city printing department and in active charge since December, 1937. Entering the employ of the city in 1916, he first served as a compositor and then as a foreman. He was born and educated in East Boston.

The promotion represents a doubling of salary from $3,000 to $6,000 a year.

Mr. Twomey succeeds the late Major William J. Casey. The new superintendent is a World War Veteran, and a member of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen and of the Boston Typographical Union No. 13.

Ship Sailing Is Speeded As The Fog Rises

Boston's heavy fog lifted today before a brilliant sun which peeped through long enough to disperse the mist. Then, with its work done, the sun ducked behind another cloud bank that cast more long, dark shadows over a New England which has been under overcast and foggy weather for the past five days.

Shipping men looked forward to normal schedules again as sea traffic in and out of Boston has been hampered greatly by the thick fog. Two out of the 12 ships that were due to dock in Boston this morning tied up behind schedule. The steamer Saint John from New York was an hour late while the Berkshire of the Merchants and Miners Line from Norfolk was three hours behind schedule.

Heavy rains fell along most of the eastern seabord early today, changing to snow in some New York centers. Colder weather for the rest of the week has been predicted by the Weather Bureau with light snowfalls in the skiing centers of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Airplane traffic out of Boston, which has been grounded because of the fog, resumed operations to New York today.

The Boston waterfront experienced a 13-foot tide which lifted vessels so high at piers that they appeared to be resting on sidewalks. Several roads leading to the docks were covered with sea water.

Poet-Novelist

Pirie MacDonald

Robert Nathan

Who read from his works for Boston Jewish Book Week Committee at Boston Public Library

Greater Aid to Britain Backed in New England

President Roosevelt's speech calling for greater aid to Britain met with strong approval from business, industrial, educational, and religious leaders of the Boston and New England areas, a survey showed today.

Confidence was expressed that the President's words will serve to arouse industry, labor, and the general public to the necessity of an "all out" defense effort. His plain speaking about the Axis powers was applauded. Some persons cited questions which the President did not answer and expressed the hope he would give further information in his Congressional message next week.

Ralph E. Flanders, President of the New England Council and head of the Jones and Lamson Machine Works, Springfield, Vt., expressed agreement with the President's view that the only way to avoid war is to go as far as possible in aiding Britain. "The place to keep this war is on the other side of the ocean," Mr. Flanders declared.

"To increase our aid to Britain there must be a conception on the part of both labor and management of the necessity of an 'all out' defense effort," Mr. Flanders continued. "I think this idea has not yet penetrated universally. I am confident, however, that it is doing so increasingly. The President's talk will undoubtedly help to speed this."

"An excellent speech," was Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's comment. "I agree with him in the principles he set forth, and as Governor of the Commonwealth, I will do my best to co-operate in the interest of national unity and security. In the same spirit I will attend the inauguration in Washington as a representative of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Avoidance of Strikes

Joseph A. Salerno, President of the Massachusetts Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, commented as follows: "We will co-operate with the President's program to avoid strikes and lockouts as much as possible. If the employers are willing to meet us at the conference table to iron out differences between labor and management in a peaceful manner through collective bargaining, good faith, and voluntary arbitration, we certainly can avoid strikes. Employers carry the key to the solution of industrial peace."

Kenneth I. Taylor, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, said: "My personal reaction to the President's speech was very favorable. In regard to the President's wish that there be no strikes and no lockouts in the defense industries, the American Federation of Labor in its recent convention expressed the same desire to avoid strikes as much as possible in national defense production."

Dr. Philip Cabot, Professor of Business Administration at the Harvard Business School, commented:

"I listened to President Roosevelt's speech last night with great interest. It was the speech of a great political leader. I think he went as far as it was safe to go in describing the dangers which beset the Nation, and he went as far as it was safe to go in asking for increased national effort and increased personal sacrifice.

"The people of the United States are not yet awake to the dangers which surround them. It would be dangerous for a political leader to wake them up too suddenly. Mr. Roosevelt showed political genius in drawing the line at the point beyond which political leaders cannot safely go. Our English friends will understand this."

The Rev. Dr. Frank Jennings, Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, declared: "The President's address calls on American citizens to take what seems to be the only course open to us unless we are willing to see England go down and later run the risk of having to meet the Axis powers alone."

Robert W. Mortimore, New England Chairman of the British War Relief Society, said: "I have already heard from both London and Liverpool today, and our people there were very much pleased with what Mr. Roosevelt said. I think he gave an excellent speech. He made it very plain and tried to leave no doubt as to what he meant. I think it will have an extremely good effect on the Country because the Nation needed to be reminded this Country is not going in so far as man power is concerned, but that Great Britain needs the resources of our industry."

Peace Pledge Impossible

E. Fred Cullen, New England Executive Secretary of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, stated: "I thought the President's speech very clear, very defiant, very straightforward and honest in its presentation of the situation that exists. It ought to arouse the American people to its seriousness."

Mr. Cullen pointed out that nobody, not even the President, can guarantee that the United States can stay out of the war, and noted the President's failure to say anything about whether naval forces might be sent abroad to fight or to protect British shipping.

Congressman-Elect Thomas H. Eliot: "It was a very splendid speech. I'm looking forward with a great deal of interest to the President's message to Congress Monday, in which he'll probably go into greater detail. I agree in general with the principles set forth so clearly."

Congressman Arthur D. Healey: "It was a strong, forceful and courageous statement, framed in unequivocal phrases. It was clearly and readily understandable."

U. S. Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Boston commented:

"The President said nothing new nor did he make any new constructive suggestions. If anything, he added to war hysteria as he has been doing for several years. He is apparently carrying out his agreement made long since with Great Britain. If he thinks Great Britain is our first line of defense then whenever that line wavers, he must strengthen it—if necessary, finally with airmen, then navy, then armies both in Europe, Africa, and Asia, and finally armies of occupation. This means the destruction of our Republic. The American motto for the future seems to be 'war, poverty, and chaos for the United States.'"

Protests Mark Hearing On Civil Service Rules

Protests against the conducting of a public hearing by the Finance Committee of the Executive Council on proposed new civil service rules and regulations on the ground that these were not legally before the Committee were voiced today at the State House.

These protests came when Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill opened a public hearing on rules and regulations already adopted by the State Civil Service Commission and sent to the Council for final approval.

Lieutenant Governor Cahill announced that the hearing would continue because many civil service employees were present from all over the State. He announced the decision on the protests would be reserved.

Action Is Challenged

Emmett Kelly, representing the Municipal Clerks' Association of Boston, was one of those objecting to the public hearing. He insisted that "you have legally no rules before you," declaring that the Civil Service Commission, before its own public hearing recently, failed to notify members of the Legislature of substantial changes in the rules as required by law.

Mr. Kelly demanded that a ruling be sought from the Attorney General.

Miss Marian C. Nichols, civil service reform advocate, also demanded that the Attorney General be requested to rule on the validity of the proposed rules and regulations. She insisted that testimony be given under oath on the ground that untrue statements had been made at the Civil Service Commission hearing on Dec. 16.

William H. Bixby, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, defended the new rules and regulations.

George M. Cook, representing the Public Service Committee of the Massachusetts Civic League, said his organization favored the new rules in general, declaring that they will lead to a better civil service system based on merit. He had a few technical objections.

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters was also recorded in favor of the new rules by Miss Margaret Roethleberger.

The new rules place in the official civil service many positions which in the past have been in the labor service and therefore not subject to competitive examination. In addition the new rules redefine seniority rights.

Seniority Definitions

Mr. Kelly made specific protest against the seniority definition in the new rules, insisting that "if your rule shall stand you penalize ambition; you reward sloth." He explained that the new rule provides that if an employee advances from one class to another, his seniority dates from the time of his transfer. In the past Mr. Kelly explained, seniority was dated from the time an employee enters public service. He further insisted that the new seniority rule is contrary to a civil service law passed by the Legislature in 1938.

Philip H. Minot, State President of the Federation of State, City, Town and County employees, recorded his organization in favor of the new rules generally.

Brann to Enter Ely Law Firm

Louis J. Brann, former Governor of Maine, will become a member of the Boston law firm of Joseph B. Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts, as soon as the former Maine executive is admitted to practice before the Massachusetts bar, it has been announced.

The announcement ends, for the time being at least, reports that Mr. Brann will receive a Federal post, based on his strong showing in the recent Maine election and his support of the President in that Republican State.

Mr. Brann will retain his Lewiston, Maine, office, dividing his week between Lewiston and Boston.

Saltonstall Record Reviewed As He Plans for Second Term

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Increased State administrative efficiency, budgetary economies, departmental reorganizations and relief of real estate taxpayers through tapping of new revenue sources are major accomplishments emblazoned upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's record of the past two years as he prepared today to begin his second term on Jan. 2.

The first Massachusetts Chief Executive to gain re-election since Joseph B. Ely won a second term in 1932, Governor Saltonstall faces a difficult road during 1941 and 1942, one fraught with disturbing financial, legislative and administrative problems. To solve them he will need all the experience of his first gubneratorial biennium during which he turned the tide of State administrative expenditures downward for the first time in 10 years. Upon his acts during the coming two years depends the immediate political future of the Republican party in Massachusetts.

Governor Saltonstall's 1939-40 record has won considerable praise in many quarters because of the particular stress laid upon economy and efficiency in State service.

Free to Concentrate

Favored politically by the fact that for the first time since 1780 no legislative session was held this year, due to the new biennial sessions system, the Governor was more free to concentrate on efforts to improve departmental efficiency.

As a result, the Governor fostered the establishment of an accrual system of accounting for the State, a system under which a closer check may be maintained on State finance. Use of this system has aided considerably in the Chief Executive's drive for economies.

These savings, coupled with the fact that 1940 tax revenue ran ahead of estimates in contrast to the 1939 experience, brought about the Governor's major accomplishment, namely, a $5,300,000 budgetary surplus, the largest "free cash" record since 1930.

This financial success will be of great importance during consideration of the 1941-42 biennial budget which is expected to be higher than that of the past two years because of almost unavoidable factors such as additional old age assistance costs, necessity of resuming capital expenditures and national defense activities.

Use of Surplus

The surplus will be used to finance part of the 1941-42 expenses, thus helping to prevent or minimize an increase in the State Tax on cities and towns to balance the forthcoming budget.

Many observers believe the Governor's economy accomplishments could not have been obtained with the Legislature in session. These same political watchmen also insist that the Governor would never have been re-elected if he had been forced to wrestle with the Legislature during the past year. As it was, he won over Attorney General Paul A. Dever by only 5,588 votes, the narrowest margin in recent gubernatorial history.

Thus the Governor and the public in general benefited through biennial sessions, the former through greater freedom of political action, the latter through economies and increased State efficiency.

Not a minor item in the Saltonstall record is the fact that his financial policies in large measure were responsible for the reduction of local tax rates in 215 of the 351 Massachusetts cities and towns during 1940. The Saltonstall administration aided the local governments by distributing $9,600,000 annually from the State highway fund to the municipalities to finance regular local highway expenses. In addition, he placed a tax on cigarettes, an additional levy on liquor and dog racing, and tapped other sources to produce approximately $23,000,000 during the biennium.

Eased Burden

While the new tax program, in the main, was unpopular politically, it did lift some of the tax burden from Massachusetts real estate taxpayers. This program, plus the highway fund distribution, amounted to an average yearly local tax decrease of $3.50 per $1,000 valuation.

Governor Saltonstall adhered closely to the pay-as-you-go policy. In contrast to his three Democratic predecessors who borrowed huge sums, he floated one bond issue totalling only $1,000,000 for stream clearance work.

His economy record would have been much more evident had he not been forced to pay, during 1939 and 1940, nearly $7,000,000 more in debt charges than Charles F. Hurley, his immediate predecessor, and nearly $12,000,000 more in public welfare and old age assistance costs. These increases were the result of the policies of previous administrations.

Numerous state departments were reorganized during the first two Saltonstall gubernatorial years. Extravagant expenditure of the $19,000,000 provided to repair 1938 hurricane damage led to the ouster of officials in the State departments of Public Works, Education and Conservation.

Reorganizations

The Division of Civil Service and the Unemployment Compensation Division, both of which suffered through the policies of former Governor Hurley, were reorganized through legislative action at Governor Saltonstall's insistence. However, in both cases general satisfaction has not yet been attained.

Students of civil service still criticize the Civil Service Administration. Organized labor has repeatedly criticized the newly named Division of Unemployment Compensation. Although efficiency has been greatly increased through ousting of many political followers of former Governor Hurley from the Division, labor has attacked a merit rating system for employers forced through the Legislature by the Governor. Under this system an employer's unemployment compensation tax will be based upon the stability of his employment record. Labor also has attacked the failure of the Governor to liberalize the unemployment compensation and the old-age assistance laws.

Administrative revisions were effected in the Department of Public Welfare after an investigation.

One of the Governor's outstanding achievements of the past two years was the smashing of the pardon racket which, according to a special legislative commission, has been rampant in previous years under other administrations.

Few Pardons

In contrast to his three Democratic predecessors who pardoned hundreds of prisoners, many of them hardened criminals, Governor Saltonstall has granted very few pardons. Those he has granted were first favored by the State Advisory Board of Pardons. Practically all the Saltonstall pardons have been awarded to persons already out of prison who faced deportation because of their prison records.

Possibility of permanent improvement in the administration of the pardon and parole system looms as the result of the report filed recently in the Legislature by the special commission which studied the system. One of the major commission proposals was appointment of parole board members for 15-year terms.

Governor Saltonstall assumed a prominent part in the State's efforts to aid in national defense. He established the Committee on Public Safety to co-ordinate the State's national defense activities. He participated in a successful drive upon the President and Congress to provide for the formation of Home Guard units in the various states to supersede the National Guard when the latter is inducted into Federal service.

During the past two years, however, the Governor found many of his acts politically unpopular. Economy left little room for patronage, disappointing party followers. Curtailment of the State-aid highway program resulted in some anti-Saltonstall feeling. Likewise, organized labor found much to criticize in his labor record, and therefore worked for his re-election defeat.

Whether the Governor has decided that more patronage is necessary during the coming two years is as yet unknown. However, recently he did place several followers in the State Income Tax Division.

Many of the Chief Executive's appointments to major positions have disappointed those interested in State service improvement. Probably the most-censured appointment was that of Carroll L. Meins, the Governor's Chief Secretary, as Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission.

School Proposed For American Literary History

America has not compiled its own literary history because it has as yet no great historical school, Prof. Howard M. Jones, of Harvard University, told the Modern Language Association of America at the Hotel Statler. The Association concluded its sessions on Saturday.

"Excellent though we may be individually," Professor Jones declared, "I venture to doubt whether as yet we constitute a great historical school." He addressed the American literature discussion group.

Referring to the "blank spaces" in American literary history, he cited as an example the lack of critical discussion of the memoirs and sermons of the early well known and little known colonial leaders.

"A student of the future who is willing to conceive of American literature in more than the parochial sense," the speaker said, "must be the master of at least 12 languages."

Professor Jones predicted that no coprehensive history of American literature will be achieved until this country has established a school of historical thought that will recognize the relation and interplay between literature and the other arts and sciences.

That definite consideration is being given, however, to making such a history a more immediate possibility was evident in the report of Prof. Robert E. Spiller, of Swarthmore College, Chairman of the Committee on a Co-operative History of American Literature.

"The committee . . . is ready to report that one of the larger foundations would give consideration to a request for a total fellowship fund of $25,000 and $50,000 to be devoted to making possible one year leave of absence for 10 to 20 scholars over a period of five to 10 years," Professor Spiller advised the association.

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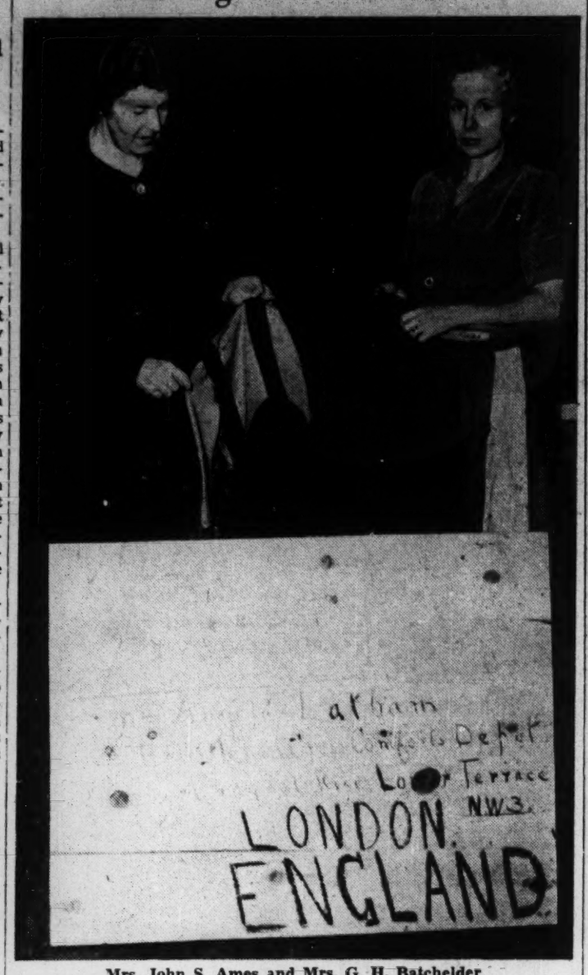

Mrs. John S. Ames and Mrs. G. H. Batchelder

Though most women breathed sighs of relief on completion of Christmas gift-wrapping, they find joy almost daily in packing blankets and warm clothing as gifts for homeless children in England. They will be shipped by the British Workshop at 83 Newbury Street, a division of the British War Relief Society.

Query 'What Will Sewall Do' Disturbs Maine State House

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 30—The burning question among the official State House family right now is "What will Governor Sewall do?"

There have been all kinds of stories in circulation—stories that there may be sweeping changes in the personnel of the State Government after the new Administration gets settled and others which contend the new Governor, with the Legislature as a checkrain, may not attempt to change the present setup a great deal.

Most prominently mentioned in connection with possible changes in personnel are the posts of Chairman of the State Liquor Commission, now held by Harold S. Boardman, former President of the University of Maine, and that of Budget Officer, now held by Mayor Payne of Augusta, who opposed Governor-elect Sewall in the Republican primary last June.

To date, the Governor-elect has remained mum as to his plans other than outlined by him during his campaign—economy, greater efficiency and a curbing of the activity of the Executive Council. It is anticipated that some reference, especially to this latter promise, will be contained in his inaugural address a week from Tuesday. A short, right-to-the-point address from the new Governor is anticipated by those close to him.

Senate Presidency

Two members of the State Senate are being mentioned as successors of Mr. Sewall as President of that body. One, Senator Nathaniel Tompkins, a lawyer, veteran Legislator and Speaker of the House in the 87th Legislature, has gained in prominence the past year as chairman of the very important Legislative committee which conducted an investigation of State departments following the revelations of the Runnells' case. The other is Senator Francis H. Friend of Skowhegan, who likewise has had experience in both branches of the Legislature.

Attorney Generalship

Another post over which there has been considerable conjecture is that of Attorney General, now held by Franz U. Burkett, once mentioned by Governor Barrows as a likely Gubernatorial candidate.

Already there are five in the field for this job including Mr. Burkett, who would succeed himself, Percy T. Clarke, former Hancock County attorney and presently a member of the Executive Council, Frank I. Cowan, Portland; James B. Perkins, Boothbay Harbor, and Frank A. Tirrell, Rockland. Donald W. Webber, attorney for the special investigating committee, has been mentioned but has not indicated he will be a candidate. The post will be filled by the Legislature

Full National Guard Quota By Dec. 31 Is Held Unlikely

The plan of Adjt.-Gen. Edgar C. Ericson to bring all units of the Massachusetts National Guard to full strength by Dec. 31 may possibly fall short by 100 men, it was learned today from Col. Porter Chase, Assistant Adjutant General.

Voluntary enlistments for the National Guard have been somewhat disappointing, Colonel Chase said, but despite the fact the deadline is tomorrow enlistments will be accepted up until Jan. 15, the day before induction. It is expected by that date the allotted number of 10,400 men will have been completed.

Edmund J. Brandon, United States District Attorney at Boston, said today that between 200 and 300 cases of violation of the Selective Service Act are taking place daily. The majority of these violations, however, are purely technical and will not be prosecuted, he said. The delay in answering questionnaires and change of address without notifying the local draft board constitute the majority of violation cases.

On Friday week the big task of examining 1,493 men from the local selective draft boards through the State will begin. This final physical examination will be conducted in Boston and Worcester and will continue through Jan. 10.

Immediately following the examinations, men who pass the stiff physical requirements of the Army, will be sent to Fort Devens along with groups from other New England cities and towns. More than 4,000 men will enter Fort Devens during January.

Adequate facilities have been made ready at Fort Devens for the new recruits. Since the first group of draftees from New England checked in at Fort Devens 63-man barracks have been added to the center and the last seven barracks under another contract have been turned over. There are now 40 63-man barracks to take care of the newcomers.

A cafeteria capable of handling 1,500 men now is ready and work is well under way on a new 1,000-man cafeteria near the newest barracks. With the both of these in use the entire eight draftees companies can be handled at mess at one time.

Goes to Falmouth

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 30 (AP)—Delaware's federalized 198th National Guard regiment will be sent to Falmouth, Mass., on the Cape Cod peninsula about March 15, according to an order from the War Department received here.

Ordered to Devens

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Brig. Gen. John Magruler has been relieved from assignment to the War Department's General Staff effective Jan. 6, and ordered to Fort Devens, Mass., for duty with the First Division.

Spanish Refugee Plan Sponsors Announced

Miss Helen Keller, Honorary Chairman of the first American Rescue Ship Mission to save Spanish Republican refugees has announced the acceptance of the Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman of the Unitarian Youth Commission, the Rev. Donald C. Lothrop of the Community Church, Boston, and Prof. Colston Warne of Amherst College as sponsors of the rescue project, which aims to raise $300,000 to obtain a transport vessel to rescue 150,000 Spanish Republican refugees now incarcerated in French concentration camps.

From Pulpits Of Churches In Boston:

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston yesterday follow:

The Rev. Oliver J. Hart, in Trinity Church, Copley Square:

"Our greatest difficulty today is that we are too ready to become the world's willing tools and to allow all holy aspirations to die. We are constantly asking, 'Is it wrong to do this or do that?' when the real question is, 'Is this the best we can do with our lives?'

"In facing the future, young people today have need of more moral stamina than did their parents and grandparents. Life is daily becoming more complex, and with this growing complexity comes the added difficulty of clinging to one's ideals.

"We must realize thoroughly the great challenge which life offers us, but we must also realize that by the power of God we can overcome these difficulties and be victorious."

Religion a Need

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, in the Arlington Street Church:

"Not except as we lay hold upon some valid religion, and have an experience of the moral and spiritual constitution of the universe," he said, "are we lifted above the feeling that all is vanity.

"So religion amends today the findings of all the other arts and sciences, and adds to the spurious wisdom of the world its eternal wisdom: 'Fear God, and keep His commandments: for this is the whole duty of man.'

"At the end of one year, as we look forward to the next, whatever has been our folly, may we acknowledge now the force of duty in our hearts, and pledge our allegiance anew to the divine will and purpose."

Good of Inner Man

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, in the Old South Church, Copley Square:

"In this new year, we shall be looking mainly not for the good things of this world that drift away with the receding current of our life-stream, but for the good things of the inner man."

Recognizing God

The Rev. William L. MacDuffie, in the First Presbyterian Church, Brookline:

"The misery and misfortune of the world in our day is a result of a wilful neglect of the guidance of God. Recognition of God and reverence for God are the only assurances we have that men will respect the sacredness of human life. No man can live by the material alone. Spiritual nourishment is necessary for growth, happiness, and victory of life.

"Following these goal posts in 1941 will cause us to seriously consider the need of God in our hearts. Our first line of defense is not material and mechanical but spiritual. With our eyes upon the goal and our heart in the game there will be joy and victory in the new year."

City Police Ready For Voter Listings

Police officials of Boston and elsewhere throughout Massachusetts today were completing arrangements for the annual police listing of all adult residents scheduled to begin next Thursday morning. Officers in Boston are distributing to all dwellings, business, and manufacturing establishments, white cards upon which residents can list the necessary information.

Boston residents are asked to leave the information with someone in the house for the patrolman when he calls after next Thursday morning. The needed information includes name, age, occupation, whether or not one is a citizen, the place of residence Jan. 1, 1940, and Jan. 1, 1941. The information is used in making up the voting lists. All persons from 20 years up are included.

If a person fails to have his name listed, he will not be eligible to vote in next November's mayoralty election unless he goes to City Hall to have his name entered on a supplementary list.

Study Sought Of Bay State Penal System

Establishment of a seven-member special commission to study Massachusetts jails, houses of correction and other institutions to determine ways and means to reduce the incidence and the cost of crime in the State was proposed today by Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro and Representative Leslie B. Cutler (R) of Needham.

The legislators filed a resolve to set up the commission of which three members would be appointed by the Governor, three by the Speaker of the House and one by the President of the Senate. The commission would study the laws, rules and regulations governing jails, houses of correction, houses of detention, county training schools and lockups.

The numbers of persons committed annually to these institutions, the crimes for which they were convicted, and other facts would be determined by the commission which would recommend such changes to standardize jails and jail practices and to modernize the system. The commission would report to the 1943 Legislature.

In a statement issued upon the filing of the resolve, Senator Hunt and Representative Cutler pointed out that all crime in the United States costs approximately 15 to 18 billion dollars annually. This cost, they said, is a $464 direct tax on the head of every family in the United States.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Dec. 31

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Defense Orders Found Putting New Life Into N. E. Industry

By the Associated Press

With national defense orders pumping new life into industry, New England business leaders anticipated, practically without exception today, that 1941 would be a lush year for the six northeastern states.

A survey indicated that shipbuilding, machine tool, airplane engine and parts plants, textile factories and machine shops were unusually busy, and that there had been a marked increase in employment and payrolls in the past few months. This activity, the business executives believed, would continue far into the new year.

Manufacturers, bankers, farmers, railroad and department store executives expressed optimism, although a warning was sounded by some that increased taxes and cost of production might keep profits near the levels of 1940.

They said the purchasing power of labor should increase to the point where it would provide the stimulus needed to balance conditions in retail trade channels.

Feeling Effect

"New England is feeling more and more the effect of the defense program," said Ralph E. Flanders, President of the New England Council and head of the Jones and Lamson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt.

"Before the new year is out all lines of business and all classes of workmen, as well as farmers, will feel the stimulation of the defense program. This will come from expanded employment in the defense industries, whose payrolls will be spent for food, clothing, better housing and all the elements of an improved scale of living.

"Whatever the post-defense problems may be, and whatever the tax problems of industry may be, the coming year is hopeful for the workman and the farmer."

Walter S. Bucklin, President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, said that indications "point to a steady rise in business activity in 1941."

Backlog Orders

"New England business," Mr. Bucklin asserted, "is benefiting from rearmament expenditures, both directly and indirectly, and many of our industries are buttressed by sizeable backlog orders. This expanding volume should go far towards keeping business on a reasonably profitable basis."

John F. Tinsley, President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and head of the Crompton and Knowles loom works of Worcester, asserted that the "durable goods industries of New England, with which it is plentifully supplied, will benefit especially" under the defense program.

"It would not be surprising," he added, "if the increase in this field in 1941 mounted to 15 per cent or more over 1940."

Declaring that the "current and anticipated industrial activity throughout the northeast assures greater demand for farm products than has ever existed," Quentin Reynolds, General Manager of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Mass., said:

"The share that local farmers secure of this demand will depend upon their ability to keep down costs."

Anticipating that 1941 would be "an excellent year for the entire transportation industry," Edward S. French, President of the Boston and Maine Railroad, said that the railroads of this section were "ready, willing and able in all respects to handle expeditiously the increased volume."

Richard W. Sulloway, Treasurer of the Sulloway Hosiery Mills, Franklin, N. H., said that it was his impression "based on conversations with a number of manufacturers and merchants in our State" that the prospects generally were good.

He said that those companies engaged in production of defense materials could certainly expect a continuation of "good business" and that there should be a moderate increase in civilian business.

"In general, business prospects for Vermont in 1941 should be slightly better than in the previous year," said Olin D. Gay, President of Gay Brothers Company, Cavendish, Vt., and head of the Vermont division of the New England Council.

"Vermont lumber and wood products," he added, "are quite busy now and many firms are looking to a very good year. Those textile firms which have direct defense contracts are very busy and should look forward to a better year."

Great Activity

A. E. Payson, President of the American Thermos Bottle Company, Norwich, Conn., said that since the area was one of the most important sources of the nation's military supplies, it should experience "a period of great business activity. This I believe to be particularly true if the nation's leaders are able to keep this country from being involved directly in the (European) conflict."

Frank D. Comerford, President of the Boston Edison Company, asserted that "if our country is fortunate enough to escape this war, I would expect that New England utilities in 19 41would have increases in sales and revenues of from five to 10 per cent."

He added, however, that he expected operating expenses, notably in taxes and materials, would rise so sharply that the net revenue situation at the end of the year would not differ greatly from 1940.

A. E. Marshall, President of the Rumford Chemical Works, Rumford, R. I., said that surveys of the past few months indicated that "the trend is certainly toward still greater business and industrial acticity."

"I believe," he continued, "that work and orders will increase at such a rate that our main difficulty will be in securing necessary materials for the greatly enhanced production needs."

Mr. Marshall added that defense contracts in excess of $50,000,000 had come to Rhode Island during the past six months.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Ralph Paul's Orchestra	Studio Orchestra
3:15 Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	Studio Orchestra
3:30 News; "Neills"	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Studio Orchestra
3:45 Decorative talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	Studio Orchestra
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Hits and Encores	Boston Speech School
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Rose Bowl Kickoff	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"University Life"	Melody Mirror
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Luncheon: songs	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"University Life"	'Yester-Thoughts" organ
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Dinning Sisters; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"On With the Dance"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Sherman"; sketch	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rend'zvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Swing Serenade"	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Concert
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Football News; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Concert
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Alpineers
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Those We Love"	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Curtain Time"; quartet;
8:15 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	organ; dramatic sketch
8:30 Fields & Hall; W'dy	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Sincerely Yours"
8:45 Guthrie; or: News	"True or False"	symphonic orchestra	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Studio Program
9:00 Theater: Gloria	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Listeners' Theater"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Jean C. Aubrey	"Two Men and a Girl"	program	Yale Drama Departm't	"Classical Album"
9:30 Smith in "Little	News; Chamber Music	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	"Can You Top This"	"Classical Album"
9:45 Bit of Heaven"	"Society Basin Street"	Bob Strong's Orchestra	"Can You Top This"	"Classical Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or-	U. S. Army Program	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Five Star News
10:15 chestra	Bob Hannon, tenor	vocalists	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30 Jay Wesley Sports	National Radio Forum;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Lazy Rhapsody"; girls'	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45 News of the World	Sen. Burton K. Wheeler	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	trio; tenor; organ	Dance Digest
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Chicagoland Concert;	Dance Digest
11:15 News; Master	David Marshall's Orch.	Local News; Weather	Marion Claire, soprano;	Rob Roy's Orchestra
11:30 Works of Music	Will Bradley's Orch.	Draft talk; Lou Breese's	Henry Weber, conductor	Day's End
11:45 Eddy Duchin's Or.	Will Bradley's Orch.	Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Five Star News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie, songs	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock; trans.	Weather; news; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Studio Program
8:45 "Lover's Lane"	"Shopping With Cosette"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms; orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Edgar A. Guest	News; talk; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party.	"The Drama of Food"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Songs	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larrson's Music
9:30 "Dancing"	Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Galluccl's Radio
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Family Circle"	"This Small Town"; sk.	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	Hank Lawson's Knights	Melody Strings	Studio talk
10:30 "Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	Recordings	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley & Jay McMaster.
11:30 Big Sister; sketch.	Harvey and Dell	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss interview	Jim Lewis' Hillbillies
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	"Words and Music"	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; "Georgia Mae"	"The Citadel"	News Service	Rhythm Revue with
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Music; stocks; organ	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Marion Elliott, vocalist
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	Turf News; Weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; news;	Leaders in Dance Time	"Italian Melodies"	"The Master News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	features; speakers	News Service	BBC News from London	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Carnival	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Agriculture News	Marjorie Mills, house-	Music from A to Z	Alex. Thiede Conducts
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	Concert Orchestra	Alex. Thiede Conducts
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Hum & Strum; recordings	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	"Sing Sons Time"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Military talk	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	J. Huntington, 'Playgoer'
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Studio orchestra
3:15 Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Studio orchestra
3:30 News Service; talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Manny Landers' Orch.	Studio orchestra
3:45 Around the Hub	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Manny Landers' Orch.	Studio orchestra
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"WPA Recreation"; talk
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; Variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sidewalk Cafe	Wilfred Baetz, soloist
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Program; vocalists; or-	"Loremao Jones"	The Cavanaughs	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	chestra; News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 The Goldbergs	"On With the Dance"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The O'Neills	Ireene Wicker	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Ed Elliott, songs	Dinner music	Sports Review	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance
6:30 Paul Sullivan	B. C. footb'l news; music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Dinner Dance
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	RFD Melodies	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Alpineers
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Mencken in	"Musico"; song guessing	Serenaders; music	"Concert Miniatures"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15 Heirs"; drama	Quiz; Carol Bruce	soloist; chorus	East-West Football	Adelphian Male Quartet
8:30 "First Nighter"	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"Pirates of Penzance"
8:45 sketch; E. Davis	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"About Today"; drama
9:00 "We, the People";	'Grand Central Station';	Frank Crumit and Julia	Ballads from Buffalo	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	drama	Sanderson's quiz	Football preview	Variety Hour
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	News; "Bishop and the	"Fibber McGee and	Socarras, flute and orch.	Variety Hour
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	Gargoyle"; mystery dr.	Molly"; music	News	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Great Fires of History;	Bob Hope Variety Show;	Hockey game: Bruins-	Five Star News
10:15 "Invitation to	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	guests; orchestra	N. Y. Rangers	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30 Learning"	Mitchell Ayres' Orches-	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Art Kassel's Orchestra	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45 News of the World	tra	house"; comedy	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; news	News; music; weather	News Service	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15 Masterworks of	Sugar Bowl game Prev'w	News	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Alpineers
11:30 Music; records	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Watch Night Program;	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Day's End
11:45 WEEI's Party	Will Bradley's Orchestra	talk; music; Chimes	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Five Star News

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk, "Stained Glass," by Mrs. Sayward, 11:00 a. m.

Music at the Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, Boston. Mae Taylor, soprano, Margaret Kurkjian, pianist, 2:45 p. m.

Regular luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Boston. Prince Francis Joseph N. Windisch-Graetz, former member of the Austrian Heimwehr, will speak on "Economic Difficulties in Europe Leading to the Present War," at the Hotel Statler, 12:30 p. m.

Regular luncheon meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Boston, Hotel Touraine, 12:15 p. m. Installation of officers.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Massachusetts

Boston—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1470kc.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

New Bedford—First Thursday, 8:15 p. m. WNBH, 1310kc.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Tuesday, Dec. 31

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.

7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
(11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program (in Spanish); music; news; educational topics.

9:00 p. m.—Modern Radio; advanced course

10:00 p. m.—Hendrik Willem Van Loon.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Richard Wagner Concert. DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77 meg. 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian March; Liszt: "Les Preludes"; Hungarian Folk Songs, Lajta-Kiday arrangement; "The Year's End," Mihaly Clauser; HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, PSH, 10.22meg., 29.5m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Choral Selections, JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English: DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views, Vernon Bartlett, M. P. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49

New Moss Hart and Theater Guild Plays Arrive in Boston Tonight

'Lady in Dark' at Colonial; 'Battle of Angels' at Wilbur

Two play openings are scheduled for tonight, the first such conflict since Nov. 4, when "Ladies in Retirement" and "Elmer the Great" arrived on the same evening. The two making their entrance tonight are the Theater Guild's "Battle of Angels," coming to the Wilbur, and Moss Hart's "Lady in the Dark" re-opening the Colonial. Miriam Hopkins heads the cast for the Guild show Gertrude Lawrence is the star of Mr. Hart's new play.

"Battle of Angels" is the first Broadway production of Tennessee Williams' work, but he has had two of his other four scripts produced in St. Louis by a community group. Margaret Webster has directed this one under the supervision of Theresa Helburn and Lawrence Langner. Cleon Throckmorton has designed the scenery, and music has been composed by Colin McPhee. The players, in addition to Miss Hopkins, include Doris Dudley, Wesley Addy, Dorothy Peterson, Katherine Raht, Marshall Bradford, Susan Steell, Robert Emhardt, Edith King, Burton Holmes, Ivan Lewis, Charles McClelland, Hazel Hanna, Helen Carewe, and Clarence Washington.

"Lady in the Dark," after careful consideration by all concerned, has been designated as a "musical play" as a means of distinguishing the production from a musical comedy or a play with just incidental music. Kurt Weill, who wrote the music for "Knickerbocker Holiday" a few seasons ago, is the composer. Ira Gershwin has written the lyrics. Hassard Short is in charge of the production Mr. Hart is directing the play and Albertina Rasch, the dances. Revolving stages are being used in mounting the production. Among the players are Bert Lytell, Victor Mature, Margaret Dale, Danny Kaye, Macdonald Carey, Natalie Schaefer, and Donald Randolph. Costumes are by Irene Sharaff and Hattie Carnegie.

At both theaters the curtain is announced to rise at 8:30.

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'Talley Method' Delayed

S. N. Behrman's new play, "The Talley Method," will now arrive a week later than had been scheduled, on Jan. 13, instead of Jan. 6, due to the indisposition of John Halliday who plays opposite Ina Claire. The engagement, at the Plymouth Theater, will now be for a single week. Announcement has been made previously of the postponement of the preliminary tour which was to have started tonight at Princeton, N. J. The piece is a Playwrights' Company production.

★ ★ ★

Fourteenth Week for 'Father'

Three members of the company of "Life with Father," now in its fourteenth week at the Civic Repertory, will be honored at functions in Boston Tuesday. Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern will be guests at the luncheon of the Rotary Club of Boston in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler. Charles Hanson Towne will be the guest at a luncheon of the Republican Women's Club in Beacon Street.

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'Hard Way' Holiday

At the Plymouth a special New Year's matinee will be given on Wednesday for Allen Boretz's play, "The Hard Way." The curtain will rise at three o'clock. The regular Thursday matinee will be omitted.

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'Secret Garden' for Children

"The Secret Garden," next in the series of Clare Tree Major productions for children, will be given Saturday morning at Jordan Hall. Other plays in the series are "Seven Wishes," Feb. 1; "Alice in Wonderland," March 22; and "Robin Hood," April 26. The series is sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Scene From 'Lady in the Dark'

Natalie Schaefer, editor, at left; Danny Kaye, photographer, right center; and Gertrude Lawrence, publisher, at right. The setting is the "Allure" office in Moss Hart's new show at the Colonial.

'Dancers en Route'

By Margaret Lloyd

The charming pair of concerts given by the foursome now known as "Dancers en Route" at Hans Wiener Studio Hall Friday evening and Saturday afternoon proved that Mr. Wiener in his Chamber Dance Series has hit upon a happy scheme for supplementing Boston's meager dance calendar and that, however intimate, these studio performances are worth public attention.

"Dancers en Route" is the new name for the quartet of young dancers, then calling themselves "The Barnstormers," who last summer packed themselves, their props, costumes, phonograph, and personal belongings into an old car and set out to give the country a taste of modern dance. Only four engagements were actually scheduled but before the summer was over they rounded up 16. They danced hap-as-hap-can across the continent as far as the West Coast —Oregon, California, New Mexico, and the Middle West—appearing as circumstances offered, in barn, theater, town hall, or gymnasium, before audiences that ranged in number from a handful to the 3,000 persons who watched their performance in a band shell in Dayton, Ohio.

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When they returned to the East and found a theatrical troupe also calling themselves "The Barnstormers," they changed their nomenclature to the present title. And when José Limon, who with his new partner, May O'Donnell, was originally scheduled for the week-end performances of Dec. 27 and 28, was called up for military service, they obligingly stepped in at short notice.

Elizabeth Waters, who with Linda Locke founded the experiment, is a gifted dancer and choregrapher. She trained with Denishawn, taught for three years at Miriam Winslow's School of the Dance here, and during the past six years has studied with Hanya Holm and danced in her Concert Group.

Her work is fresh and imaginative and surprisingly underived. "Protectorate," a duo with Miss Locke, is a quite remarkable abstraction of a current European condition. Her new solo suite, "This Believing World," sets forth in the bent figure of an old Jewess ("Hebrew") the ancient race, continually downed, continually rising again; in "Spanish," the dancer who in the turmoil cannot find her dance; in "Mexican" and "American," freer figures of symbolism. On the other hand, abstraction and profundity may go beyond ready comprehension. The dancer does not always succeed in projecting her idea. "Lean Year," from the group suite, "City Snapshots," is an example of the obscurity that sometimes befuddles the casual observer of modern dance.

Miss Waters is very anxious not to be deemed the leader, to keep the group thoroughly co-operative and coeval. There are two reasons why this cannot be so. One is that the strongest dancer will inevitably outshine the rest. Another is the scarcity of good male dancers. In the present ensemble Sam Steen and Daniel Negrin are at least temporarily replacing the original members, Alwin Nikolais and Ray Mallin. Sam Steen was seen in Boston with Ted Shawn's Group in their farewell concerts last spring, when his amusing "Green Imp" won popular approval. This solo showed less advantageously in the close confines of the studio.

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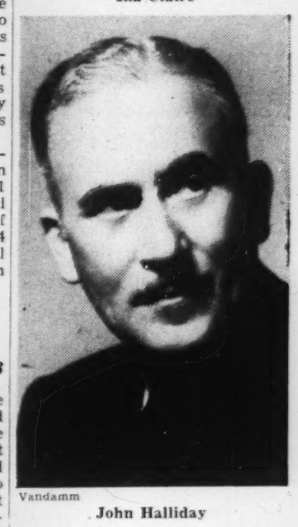
Indeed, closeness of vision is a handicap in studio performances that must be overlooked by dancers and audience alike. Dancers really need the remoteness of a stage to set them apart, to enlarge, to heighten them, to separate the world of fantasy from the world of everyday. Some dances require less perspective, some lend themselves more easily to studio performance. In any case, dance in a studio is better than no dance at all, and Mr. Wiener's Studio Hall is excellent of its kind. It is very well equipped, with substantial, removable raised seats that look down on a fairly spacious dancing place, suitably cut off by sliding draperies. The lighting is well managed.

Remaining events in the Chamber Dance Series are La Méri in "Dances of Many Lands," Jan. 31 and Feb. 1; and Mr. Wiener and Erika Thimey in a program of Modern Theater Dance, Feb. 14 and 15. In addition, La Méri will give a free lecture demonstration on Jan. 29 at 9 p. m.

Delar

Ina Claire



Vandamm

John Halliday

Leading players in "The Talley Method" which the Playwrights Company will bring to the Plymouth on Jan. 13.

'Best' Film Work Named by Critics

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—The New York film critics announced yesterday they had chosen "The Grapes of Wrath" as the best motion picture of 1940 and awarded their best-performance scrolls to Charles Chaplin in "The Great Dictator" and to Katharine Hepburn in "The Philadelphia Story."

John Ford was voted the year's best director for "Grapes of Wrath" and "The Long Voyage Home."

The critics' special award went to Walt Disney, Leopold Stokowski, and their associates for the production of "Fantasia." The French film, "The Baker's Wife," starring Raimu, was voted the year's best foreign-language picture.

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 30 (AP)—Martha Scott, star, Sol Lesser, producer, Sam Wood, director, and members of the cast of "Our Town" yesterday were presented Redbook magazine's annual silver cup award for the "most distinguished contribution to the art of the motion picture."

Rosalind Russell Film

"This Thing Called Love," starring Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas, will be nationally released by Columbia on Jan. 2. Binnie Barnes, Allyn Joslyn, Gloria Dickson, Lee J. Cobb, and Gloria Holden are featured in supporting roles. Alexander Hall, who directed the comedy, will soon begin work on "Bedtime Story," in which Mr. Douglas will also be starred.

January Along Broadway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A new month and a new year in the theater will be set under way by Guthrie McClintic Thursday when Mr. McClintic presents at Maxine Elliott's Theater a ghost story with the hopeful title, "The Lady Who Came to Stay." The entertainments promised for January also include one opera, three mystery plays, one farce, one operetta, one revue, one serious drama, and two plays with music. There may even be a third if Philip Barry's "Liberty Jones" completes its shakedown cruise in time for a Broadway premiere before the month ends.

Ot the 12 Broadway arrivals so far during December, only John Van Druten's "Old Acquaintance," with Jane Cowl and Peggy Wood, has received sufficient critical acclaim to indicate a successful run.

January's calendar is now marked with the following play dates:

Jan. 2—"The Lady Who Came to Stay," by Kenneth White, with Mady Christians, Beth Merrill, Mildred Natwick, and Evelyn Varden, at Maxine Elliott's Theater.

Jan. 5—"No for an Answer," by Marc Blitzstein, at the Mecca Temple, 130 West Fifty-sixth Street. Described as an opera, this will be the first experimental production under a new arrangement between Equity and the Dramatists Guild. Performances will be repeated on Jan. 12 and 19.

Jan. 6—"Eight O'Clock Tuesday," mystery play by Mignon G. Eberhart and Robert Wallston, with Pauline Lord, at Henry Miller's Theater.

Jan. 7—"The Hard Way," farce by Allen Boretz, with Isabell Jewell, Eleanor Lynn, Grant Mills, and Sanford Meisner, at a theater to be announced.

Jan. 7—"Night of Love," musical version of Lili Hatvani's "Tonight or Never," with Helen Gleason, John Lodge, and Marguerite Namara, at the Hudson Theater.

Jan. 8—"Arsenic and Old Lace," mystery comedy by Joseph O. Kesselring, with Boris Karloff, at the Fulton Theater.

Jan. 13—"The Cream in the Well," serious drama by Lynn Riggs, with Martha Sleeper, Myron McCormick, and Mary Morris, at the Booth Theater.

Jan. 14—"Mr. and Mrs. North," mystery play by Owen Davis, with Albert Hackett and Peggy Conklin, at the Belasco Theater.

Jan. 14—"Crazy With the Heat," a revue, with Willie Howard, Luella Gear, Richard Kollmar, and Gracie Barrie, at the fourty-fourth Street Theater.

Jan. 16—"Lady in the Dark," musical play by Moss Hart and Kurt Weill, with Gertrude Lawrence, at the Alvin Theater.

Jan. 20—"Tanyard Street," Irish folk play by Louis Lynch D'Alton, with Barry Fitzgerald, Margo, Aideen O'Connor, and Winston O'Keefe, at a theater to be announced.

Jan. 27—"The Talley Method," serious comedy by S. N. Behrman, with Ina Claire, John Halliday, and Hiram Sherman, at Henry Miller's Theater.

Carmalita Maracci

Spanish dancer who will make her first Boston appearances in Jordan Hall on the evenings of Jan. 13 and 15. She will be assisted by her company.

The Unprecedented Maracci

Carmalita Maracci, the Spanish dancer from California who will give two recitals in Jordan Hall on Jan. 13 and 15, is unprecedented in more ways than one. She dances in the Spanish idiom but not in the Spanish tradition. She puts her training in Italian ballet technique to unique use. The result is a program of original choregraphy impressing these racial aspects of dance with her own individuality.

Miss Maracci has further revoked precedent in her recent performances at the Dance Theater of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York, being the first artist to be presented there three times in a single month. Her first concert on Dec. 8, scheduled in the regular subscription series, was sold out so far in advance and so many persons were turned away, that another concert, on a non-subscription basis, was immediately arranged for Dec. 15. Again the demand for seats was greater than the supply, and a third concert was arranged for Dec. 29.

The Dance Theater of the Y. M. H. A. was the scene of Miss Maracci's first triumphs in the East, for although her official New York debut was made at the St. James Theater last December, her first actual New York performance took place in the Dance Theater series in 1937.

Miss Maracci was born in Uruguay, of Spanish-Italian parentage, but was educated in California, where she now maintains a studio and teaches when not on tour. She trained in both Spanish dance and Italian ballet.

New to her company this season is Paul Godkin, formerly of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. She is also assisted by four girls, of whom Margaret Kilroy remains from last year. The others are Julia Randall, Francesca Lopez, and Marie van Dyke. Nino Albanese, pianist-composer, is her accompanist.

M. L.

'Meet the People'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

One of the functions of the Hollywood Theater Alliance is the stage productions "which shall mirror and illuminate the conditions of the times in which we live, further the principles of democracy, and be an expression and clarification of the problems and aspirations of the greatest number of people." The Alliance is carrying on this policy with a revue called, "Meet the People," which is all talent and no "names," which is witty, lively, friendly and topical.

"Meet the People" has been letting out its latch string for a year on the West Coast and in Chicago. Now the production reaches New York, where it opened at the Mansfield Theater on Wednesday evening. The 25 or more principals are also its chorus and vice versa. Many of them are triple-threat. They sing, dance, and act. And whatever they do is done with the utmost zest and good will.

Some of the sketches are a little labored, but most of the numbers are smart, funny, and pointed. They are rarely distasteful. The most serious is "No Lookin' Back," a song about the Okies, earnestly and well sung by Michael Doyle.

In addition to this, we seem to remember best a song called, "Union Label"; the burlesque of actresses and dancers by Elizabeth Talbot-Martin; the easy dancing and the singing of Jack Williams; a zany looking chap, Doodles Weaver, telling about rabbits and describing a motor race; Jack Gilford recounting movie plots and doing other funny things; and the songs, "The Bill of Rights," "Let's Steal a Tune from Offenbach," and "A Fellow and a Girl."

We recall the combination of good hoofing, old-fashioned vaudeville technique, and trenchant satire in "The Same Old South"; and Peggy Ryan, daffy and expert. We remember, too, "Elmer's Wedding Day" as a happy number.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 3:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Hard Way," by Allen Boretz, a new comedy. 8:30. Matinees Saturday and New Year's Day. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Battle of Angels," by Tennessee Williams, starring Miriam Hopkins. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Revue

Shubert—
"Crazy With the Heat," Starring Willie Howard and Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Musical Play

Colonial—
"Lady in the Dark," presented by Sam H. Harris. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"False Rapture," Otto Kruger. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:10 6:15 9:15.

Fenway—
"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 12:30, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Mozart." 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:45. "March of Time—Mexico," 1, 3, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero. 11:20 a. m., 2:25 5:25 8:40.

Kenmore—
"Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 2:35, 6:10, 9:45. "Argentine Nights," The Ritz Bros. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10

Metropolitan—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 11:30 a. m., 2:25 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—
"North West Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 10:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Youth Will Be Served." 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:35 8:10.

Orpheum—
"The Thief of Bagdad," Conrad Veidt, Sabu, and June Duprez. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:15. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 9:12 a. m., 3:10, 6:20, 9:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
Stage Show: 12:15, 3:15, 6:10, 9:10. "What Did You Get That Girl," Leon Errol and Helen Parrish. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:50, 11:20.

Scollay—
"North West Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Youth Will Be Served." 9:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Labor and Defense." "Flag of Humanity." "Travels" "Diary of a Racing Pigeon." "Sport—Skiing." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Thief of Bagdad." Conrad Veidt, Sabu, and June Duprez. 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Blondie Plays Cupid." Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—
"London Before the War," "Latest March of Time," "Beautiful Bali" "Nurse Clara Barton," "Henry Busse and Orchestra" cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Let George Do It," George Formby. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:10, 10:10. "Scarface," Paul Muni and George Raft. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Tremont—
"The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett. 12:15, 3:30, 6:45 10.

Uptown—
"The Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20 "The Letter," Bette Davis. 2:55, 6:20, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "100 Men and a Girl," Deanna Durbin. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Arise, My Love." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "East of the River." 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. "Dulcy," Ann Bothers. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. "South to Karanga." Charles Bickford. 1:45, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "East of the River." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 2:30, 6:30, 9:25. "Margie," Nan Grey. 2:05, 5, 8.
Brookline Village: "East of the River," John Garfield. 2, 5:03, 8:06. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 3:39, 6:42, 9:48.
Cleveland Circle: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:38-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. Continuous, 1-11.
Harvard: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 2 and 7:45.
University: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 2:40, 8, 9:20. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne and Thomas Mitchell. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 3:10, 9:10. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Chump at Oxford," Laurel and Hardy. 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 3:05, 9:20. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Escape," Norma Shearer. 3:18, 9:33. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. "Long Voyage Home." 1:45., 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 7, 9:41. "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride," 1:55, 8:26.
Park: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 7:50.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Military Academy." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 3:48, 9:48. "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. 1:53, 7:53.
Hyde Park: "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery, Robert Young. "Margie," Tom Brown and Nan Grey. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Hit Parade of 1941," "Cherokee Strip." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. 3:05, 8:50, "March of Time." 2:40, 8:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 4:47, 8:04. "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 2:57, 6:14, 9:31.
Mystic: "Saps at Sea," 2:05, 7, 10:05. "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 3:05, 8:15.
Maplewood: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. "Mummy's Hand," 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Boom Town," Clark Gable Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "King of Royal Mounted." 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," 1:55, 8:20. "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 3:20, 6:45, 9:48.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Escape," Norma Shearer. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. Continuous from 1-11.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "Men Against the Sky." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Argentine Nights," The Ritz Bros. 1:45 and 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Knute Rockne—All-American," Pat O'Brien. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Escape," Norma Shearer. 3:30, 8. "Cherokee Strip." 2 and 9:50.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix and Florence Rice. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser and Helen Parrish. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," M. Rambeau. "The Leather Pushers."
Strand: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Charter Pilot."

REVERE—Boulevard: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 2:08, 8:08. "Margie," Mischa Auer. 4:02, 10:02.
Revere: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 3:16, 9:16.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. "Ski Patrol." 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "The Great McGinty," "River's End." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Boom Town," Clark Gable Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Golden Fleecing." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Argentine Nights," the Ritz Brothers. "Dancing on a Dime," Grace MacDonald. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Knute Rocke—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Call All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Out West with the Peppers," Edith Fellows. 2:09, 7:54. "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:23, 9:08.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Escape," Norma Shearer. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. Continuous from 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. "Hit Parade of 1941." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Carolina Moon." "Susan and God," Fredric March and Rita Quigley. 2 and 7:15.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and R. Russell. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: Walt Disney's "Pinocchio." "Military Academy." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray. "Dance, Girl, Dance," Maureen O'Hara. 3:55, 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by members of The Bay State Artists Guild. Through Jan. 4.

Boston Chamber of Commerce, 80 Federal Street—Exhibition by Business Men's Art Club. Through Jan. 4.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of a series of 14 carbon pencil heads. Through Jan. 5.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Sample books of Christmas cards published by Louis Prang & Co. of Boston, 1875-1896. Through Jan. 4.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Memorial exhibition of work by Maria Danforth Page. Through Jan. 3.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by William Jewell. Through Jan. 4.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Water colors of Morocco, Spain and Portugal by Edgar Bohlman. Through Jan. 18.

Holman's Print Shop, Inc., 5a Park Street—Etchings of ships and planes by C. J. A. Wilson.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street — Exhibition of American Plastics, 1940.

Ross Galleries, Huntington Avenue—Exhibition by group of painters. Through Jan. 4.

Twentieth Century Club—Water colors and sketches by pupils of the Wheeler School, Providence. Through Jan. 16.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum —Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Arts, Cambridge —Open 9-5 daily, except Sundays and holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays. 1 to 5. Miniature Rooms by Mrs. James Ward Thorne, Special Exhibition Galleries (upper). Works of George Wales, Print Galleries, to Feb. 2. Cartoons by David Low, Special Exhibition Galleries (lower), to Feb. 2.

Lectures on the Opera

Ten Saturday afternoon lectures on opera will be given by Edward Downes, music editor of the Boston Evening Transcript, at the Malkin Conservatory of Music, beginning Jan. 11. The course will deal chiefly with operas to be seen here in the Metropolitan's spring season, but the discussion will include comment on other works.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS Jane PICKENS Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"MAKING SHOW-SHOP HISTORY" —Brooks Atkinson, N. Y. Times
ETHEL WATERS in her NEW MUSICAL HIT
CABIN IN THE SKY
with TODD DUNCAN, REX INGRAM, KATHERINE DUNHAM and Her Dancers
Evgs. $1-$3 (ex. Sat.) Mats. Wed., Sat. $1-$2.50
MARTIN BECK THEA., 45 St. W. of 8 Ave.

"Unmistakably a Hit."—Life Mag.
CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas
with JOSE FERRER
Arthur Margetson Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Denniston
CORT THEA., 48th St. E. of Broadway. BR. 9-0046
Evgs 8:40. 55c-$3.30. Mats. WED. & SAT., 2:40

IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evenings including Sundays, 8:40—$1.10 to $2.75
Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Mon. Perfs.
UNRESERVED 75c. SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE WHEN DOORS OPEN
New Year's Eve Midnight Perf. No Advance

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. Cl. 6-6230. Evgs. 8:40 Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

If It's a B. G. De Sylva Musical
It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat.
"A Perfect Musical."—Walter Winchell

William GAXTON Vera ZORINA Victor MOORE
in LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat.

"A highly prized playgoing experience."
—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st, W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinee Thursday
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES MAURICE EVANS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th St., Evs. 8:40 Mats. Jan. 1, 2 and 4. 326 Seats All Parts. $1.10

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Henry FONDA • Linda DARNELL • Dorothy LAMOUR
CHAD HANNA
BIG HOLIDAY STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave. • Doors Open 8:45 A. M.
Cary GRANT • Katharine HEPBURN
James STEWART
"THE PHILADELPHIA STORY"
on the stage, "The Ballerina" and Russell Markert's 200 revue, "Seasons Greetings."
Symphonic Swing Concert conducted by Erno Rapee.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
Anna NEAGLE in NO, NO, NANETTE
RICHARD CARLSON
2nd HIT ROMANCE of the RIO GRANDE
MICKEY MOUSE CARTOON

LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
25c till 1 P. M., plus 3c Fed. Tax
"THE THIEF OF BAGDAD"
CONRAD VEIDT • SABU
JUNE DUPREZ
Also: "Blondie Plays Cupid"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Jack Benny—Fred Allen—Rochester
'LOVE THY NEIGHBOR'
Plus! Miriam Hopkins, "Lady With Red Hair."

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT TONIGHT, 8:30 MAT. NEW YEAR'S DAY
WILLIE HOWARD AND LUELLA GEAR
Crazy WITH the Heat
NEW MUSICAL REVUE
Evgs.: $1.10-$3.30. Mats.: Wed. 55c-$2.20. Sat. 55c-$2.75

PLYMOUTH OPENS TONITE 8:30
Special Mat. New Year's Day 55c-$2.20
ALLEN BORETZ and MORRIS HELPRIN Present
THE HARD WAY
A ROLLICKING NEW COMEDY
By ALLEN BORETZ, Co-Author of RIB-TICKLING "ROOM SERVICE"
Evgs: 55c, $2.75. Mat. Sat. 55c, $2.20

NEW YEAR'S DAY MATINEE 3 P. M.
CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE Phone Com 4420 Evenings at 8:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH
Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Evgs. $1—$2.50. Wed. & Sat. Mats. $1—$2 plus tax
GOOD SEATS AT BOX OFFICE. FILENE'S & JORDAN'S FOR ALL PERFORMANCES

Crossword Quiz Answers

E	G	Y	P	T			P	A	P	E	R			
I		E	A	R	M	A	R	K		A				
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Bruins vs. Rangers and Olympics Feature New Year's Sport Attractions Here

Bill Cowley, Veteran Center, May Not Be in Local Line-Up

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The National Hockey League has ambled along about a third of the season without its disturbing side shows. Evidently it is too peaceful and quiet and the winning and losing of games is not satisfactory. Now the harmless acts to arouse crowds to a frenzy are beginning—Conn Smythe outfeatured the Ranger-Toronto series and the Bruins and Americans managers took the referee and goal judge apart in New York Friday, and the Amerks and Canadiens approached a small riot Saturday night in Montreal.

Smythe is a busy man these days between managing the Maple Leaf Gardens, the hockey team itself and time spent with the Canadian Army. He has not made his usual trips with the team to the United States and his name has not occupied paragraphs in accounts of games in which the Leafs play. Saturday night in Toronto he assumed his old role and was ejected from behind the Ranger bench and last night he paraded on the ice to protest a ruling of Referee Mickey Ion in New York.

To Incite Crowds

Everybody knows the actions of Smythe are acts intended to incite crowds. He is an excitable individual and sincere, but much more level headed than his actions would indicate. He knows full well that no referee ever changes a ruling whether he scrambles over the boards and on the ice or not. He also knows that protests to President Calder following the game are much more impressive, but value of publicity by his actions on the spur of the moment, even at a cost of the $100 fine, are priceless.

Just what has detained the usual outbursts of miniature riots in the N. H. L. games this season is difficult to analyze. Probably the many games in which all the teams have entered shorthanded has helped and perhaps the seriousness of world conditions has played a part. But over the week end the teams reverted to type somewhat with penalties of major importance dropping rapidly in the Toronto-Rangers two-game series and the Canadiens-Americans game.

May Play in Game

Tomorrow night, New Year's Eve, the Bruins and Rangers will see the year 1940 out here at the Garden. Early this morning it was doubtful that Bruins would have their smart play-maker, Bill Cowley, in readiness for the game. There is still time that he will play, but an ankle injury received Friday night, holds decision for the time being.

With both Roy Conacher and Bill Cowley on the sidelines the Bruins are definitely handicapped, and especially against the Rangers. The visitors will have their ace defenseman and team captain, Art Coulter, in the line-up and while the big fellow is not in mid-season form after a long lay-off due to injury, the team is stronger than in previous games with Boston. Alex Shibicky, left winger, also has returned to the Ranger line-up and the only absentee now is Dutch Hiller, out temporarily.

Should Cowley not play tomorrow night it is likely that Art Jackson will center that line with Cain at left wing. The third line will be Mel Hill at right wing, Terry Reardon at center, and Flash Hollett at left wing. Hollett can move up to wing now that Jack Crawford is ready to return to his defense post.

Atmosphere Aids Bowl Game

Wide World

MIAMI, Fla.—These post-season games are aided by official greetings, parades, "Queens," "Sun girls" and other attractive incidentals to publicize and color up the contests. Here we see Buddy Elrod, All-America end of Mississippi (left), and Assistant Coach Bowden Wyatt being welcomed by Elaine Edgar, Sun Girl for the Orange Bowl game in which Mississippi will meet Georgetown Jan. 1.

Grid Coaches Propose Nine Rule Changes

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Rules experts among the nation's football coaches went into a huddle yesterday and came up with nine recommendations for changes in the game based on giving the offense a break.

Only two of the changes recommended by the coaches' rules committee were not directly aimed at helping the offensive and thus building up spectator interest. Chief of the approved suggestions, all of which were to be presented to the N. C. A. A. rules committee meeting at Pine Valley, N. J., Wednesday, was to change the rule on a fourth-down incompleted pass over the opponents' goal line.

At present, such a pass is ruled a touchback, and the ball is brought out to the opponents' 20-yard line where they take over with a first down. The coaches suggested that in the future such a pass be "treated the same as if it had occurred in the field of play and not be ruled a touchback."

"Thus," explained Columbia Coach Lou Little, the committee's chairman, "the ball would go to the opposing team at the point from which the pass was thrown. This will tend to improve offense, because teams, once they have penetrated inside the opponents' 20-yard line, do not like to take the chance of being pushed back to that point if a pass into the end zone fails."

In addition to the fourth-down goal-line pass, other purposed changes approved were:

1. Widen the goal posts by six feet, making them 24 feet, 6 inches wide, thereby encouraging field-goal kicking. In this connection, the committee recommended that the goal posts be left on the end line, 10 yards back of the goal line.
2. Permission for a back to hand the ball in any direction behind the line of scrimmage, provided the exchange is from hand-to-hand (not a pass) and that the men on the line of scrimmage who may handle the ball must face the goal line they are defending before receiving the ball.
3. A more liberal substituting rule, permitting any player to re-enter a game once in any quarter.
4. In case of a muddy or wet field, in order to facilitate play and to provide a dry ball for play, three balls should be used, with the two not in play to be put in condition by attendants on each side line.
5. In order to stop the practice of intentionally kicking the ball out off bounds on the kick-off, such a kick-off should be put in play on the 40-yard line of the receiving team, instead of the 35-yard line at present. It also was recommended to bring back the kick-off from a "tee."
6. Placing an extra line of different color three yards outside of the side lines and the end lines to keep the boundaries clear of substitutes and coaches.
7. A uniform system of numbering all players and positions in order to aid spectators, newspapermen and officials, and some system of identifying various officials. One suggestion was to have all ends numbered in series ending with the numeral "1", all guards "2" all tackles "3," etc.
8. A stricter interpretation of the rule passed last year regarding ineligible men going down the field on forward passes.

Boston's Amateur Sextet Faces Strenuous Schedule

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Backed by a seeming invincibility that has seen them win their last eight games, the Boston Olympics head into a terrifically strenuous schedule this week when they play four games within the space of five days.

The schedule could be worse, because three of the four games are on Boston Garden ice, but the strain is bound to be felt by a team that showed signs of tiring even in victory yesterday afternoon. The Olympics play Atlantic City here Wednesday evening, then meet New York Rovers in a two-game series here Friday and Saturday, and finally hop down to Baltimore for a contest on Sunday.

When the Olympics conclude next Sunday's game, they will be completing a cycle that has seen them play seven games in 10 days. The cycle began last Friday night when they wefeated Atlantic City, 3-2, and continued Saturday and Sunday with victories over Baltimore 5-4, and River Vale 7-5.

These last three wins were the O's first victories in the Atlantic City Boardwalk Cup series, and enabled them to jump into a first-place tie with Baltimore. Actually the Olympics have a claim to undisputed first place for they have not yet lost a game, while Baltimore has bowed to Boston. In the championship series, which continues over the entire season, the local entry has jumped over River Vale and New York to fourth place, and has set sail for the three teams which now head the league — Washington, Baltimore, and Atlantic City, in that order.

Longest String

This present streak of eight victories now being enjoyed by the Olympics is the longest single winstring of any club in the league, besides being the longest stretch by any club without defeat. The Washington Eagles previously held the record for the most consecutive victories, five, while the Baltimore Orioles had gone the longest number of games without a setback, six games including one tie.

While the O's are in the midst of this stretch, it is difficult to pick out any one member of the team as being definitely outstanding, for the whole club is clicking no matter how shorthanded Coach Hago Harrington finds himself nor what makeshift line-up he is called upon to put together at times.

Gulbord's Hat Trick

Probably the individual who comes to mind most readily is Paul Guibord, who yesterday performed the hat trick—three goals in one game—for the third time this season. He previously did it against Baltimore Dec. 21, and against River Vale Dec. 15. Then there is the playmaking of Frankie Spain, the goal-tending of Vic Polich, the defensive work of Ty Anderson and Cliff Thompson, and the backchecking by Bob Jeremiah, Danny Sullivan, and Mid Belland.

Coach Harrington plans to stick to the same line-up on Wednesday as he used yesterday, although there is a possibility that Harry Martin will be back from the Midwest to take his place at defense. This will probably send Junie Stubbs back to wing, and make Junie Allen 15th man again.

Second Barnstorming Week Faces Collegiate Leaders

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Another big week of basketball barnstorming is ahead for the country's collegiate leaders before they settle down to the slow process of parcelling out sectional honors.

The widespread intersectional skirmishing already has punctured the hopes of several of the nation's topnotch teams and some of the spectacles on tap in the next few days ought to go further toward showing up the real strength of the various regions.

Sugar Bowl Game

For instance, Indiana's N. C. A. A. champions will tangle with Kentucky's Southeastern champs tonight in the Sugar Bowl at New Orleans. The Hoosiers won six straight games before finally falling 41-39 to Southern California at Los Angeles Saturday night.

Long Island University, undefeated in seven games, will collide with the Rice Institute Owls, Southwest Conference leaders and winners of seven out of eight games, in the feature of a double-header at Madison Square Garden tonight. The other half of the bill matches unbeaten St. John's against Colorado, Big Seven champ and winner of a national invitation tourney at the Garden last spring.

Although the week's program isn't heavy, games like these make up for any absence of quantity. There are other standout attractions, too.

Temple vs. Kansas

Tonight unbeaten Temple, which edged past Illinois 42-41 Saturday night, will battle Kansas, which was toppled for the first time by Fordham, 53-42, and Santa Clara will face once-beaten La Salle in a double-header at Philadelphia. Another bargain bill at Columbus, Ohio, will bring together Pitt and Ohio State and Princeton and Michigan. Seton Hall will defend its 30-game winning streak against Kansas State and Minnesota clashes with George Washington.

Unbeaten Creighton starts a four-game swing that calls for two games with Michigan State tonight and tomorrow night and then with Ohio State and Xavier.

Tomorrow night's card also has Princeton and Wisconsin and Illinois and Marquette matched in a double-header at Milwaukee; Notre Dame against Northwestern, Santa Clara at Duquesne, South Carolina at Georgia Tech, and unbeaten Iowa State swinging back into action against Drake.

Except for a slight letdown Wednesday, this pace will be kept up throughout the week.

On the records to date, the outstanding sectional developments have been:

East—Temple and Villanova and the New York powers, Long Island, New York U. and St. John's have established themselves as the kingpins among the independents. Villanova has the most victories, eight, but Temple's victims, including Illinois, Oklahoma, and Oregon, are the most prominent. Dartmouth and Harvard have shown the way to their Ivy League rivals in advance skirmishing.

South—Lack of competition has prevented anyone getting a good line on the boys, Richmond remaining in front of the Southern Conference and Florida at the top of the Southeastern during the holiday lull.

Midwest Leaders

Midwest—Indiana, in spite of its loss to Southern California, and Purdue's defending champions still are the teams to beat in the Big Ten, although Iowa is the only undefeated member of the conference. Sixteen games involving all the Big Ten teams this week should shed more light on the situation. De Paul, winner of six games and only victor over Purdue, and Toledo, triumphant in seven, are head and shoulders above the other independents. Creighton is out in front in the Missouri Valley and Iowa State is the hot number of the Big Six.

Southwest — Rice has a head start, but Texas, which will play Pittsburg (Kan.) Teachers tonight in the finals of the Oklahoma City invitation tourney, is hopeful.

Rocky Mountains - Colorado suffered its first defeat, 49-45, by St. Joseph's at Philadelphia, and Utah was toppled for the first time by St. Mary's, 36-31, leaving honors in doubt until a later date.

Pacific Coast — Southern California, after an uncertain start, looked ripe in beating Utah State and Indiana on successive nights and Stanford is strong again. In the northern division the race apparently is between Oregon State, beaten only by Colorado in seven games, and Washington State, winner of seven out of eight.

Colgate Keeps Title

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 30 (AP)—Colgate's Red Raider sextet nosed out Williams College 3 to 1 Saturday night to retain the intercollegiate hockey championship of Lake Placid's winter sports week tournament.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Washington	13	5	3	103	73	33
Baltimore	12	8	4	85	73	28
Atlantic City	11	10	3	96	94	25
Boston	10	10	1	78	86	21
New York	9	16	0	91	108	18
River Vale	8	14	1	74	93	17

Boardwalk Cup Series

Boston	3	0	0	15	11	6
Baltimore	3	1	0	22	12	6
Atlantic City	2	2	0	15	13	4
Washington	1	1	1	12	12	3
New York	1	4	0	11	23	2
River Vale	0	2	1	13	17	1

Results Dec. 28

Boston 5, Baltimore 4.
Washington 5, River Vale 5 (overtime).
Atlantic City 5, New York 2.

Results Dec. 29

Boston 7, River Vale 5.
Atlantic City 4, New York 1.
Baltimore 5, Washington 4 (overtime).

Games This Week

Tuesday: Baltimore at Washington; New York at River Vale.
Wednesday: Washington at New York; Atlantic City at Boston; River Vale at Baltimore.
Friday: New York at Boston; River Vale at Washington; Baltimore at Atlantic City.
Saturday: New York at Boston; Washington at Atlantic City; Baltimore at River Vale.
Sunday: Boston at Baltimore; River Vale at New York.

Chicago Bears Prove Kingpins In 'Pro' World

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Chicago Bears failed to run up any 73-0 score, but they proved they were the kingpins of the professional football world.

Utilizing power and a devastating air attack when needed, the Champion Bears rolled over the cream of the rest of the National League in the third annual "Pro Bowl" grid battle Sunday, 28 to 14.

The largest crowd in 15 years of professional football in Los Angeles, a throng that swelled to 21,000—some 3,000 over the inadequate facilities of Gilmore Stadium—witnessed the game.

It was a great show. The Bears were unable to roll up that 73-0 count they scored against the Washington Redskins three weeks before in the National League championship game, but they dominated the contest from start to finish.

It wasn't a matter of who made the touchdown, but how they made them, and the strength displayed before each tally was rung up.

Sid Luckman passed to Dick Glasman, who lateraled to Hampton Pool for the first Bear score. The play was good for 48 yards. The All Stars tied it when Ted Livingston, All Star guard, intercepted a partially deflected pass and strode seven yards for a score.

Luckman came right back and passed to Harry Clark, reserve end, for another touchdown in a play that went for 59 yards and brought the crowd to its feet. Sammy Baugh of the All Stars held them there soon after by sending his mates from their 20 to the Bear two, and pitching a final bullet pass to Don Looney for the touchdown.

An intercepted Baugh pass in the third, with Plasman's 26-yard runback, set up the third Bear touchdown. Luckman made it from the one. The final Chicago score came on the tail end of a 39-yard drive in five plays, with Joe Maniaci striking for the tally.

Bees Schedule 25 Exhibition Games

A 25-game spring exhibition schedule, including 18 with the St. Louis Browns and a pair with the Red Sox, was released over the week end by the Boston Bees. The Hub's National Leaguers will have their initial workout at San Antonio the morning of Feb. 23. Their first game is with the Browns on March 8. The schedule follows:

March 8, Browns at San Antonio; 9, Browns at San Antonio; 12, Browns at San Antonio; 15, Browns at San Antonio; 16, Browns at San Antonio; 19, Browns at San Antonio; 20, Toledo at Harlingen; 21, San Antonio at Benito; 22 and 23, Browns at San Antonio; 26, Browns at San Antonio; 27 and 28, Minneapolis at San Antonio; 29 and 30, Browns at Corpus Christi.

April 2, Browns at Houston; 3 Browns at Texarkana, Ark.; 4, Browns at Fort Smith, Ark.; 5, Browns at Enid, Okla.; 6, Tulsa at Tulsa, Okla.; 7, Browns at Wichita, Kan.; 8, Browns at Topeka, Kan.; 9, Browns at Kansas City, Mo.; 12 and 13, Red Sox at Boston.

World Duckpin Marks

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30 (AP)—Two new world's records, a 764 high team mark and 2,067 for a high team three-game set mark, were established last night by the New Haven crown pinmen.

The previous high team mark of 754 was held by the Rosatto Barry-Victoria group of Baltimore, Md., The best previous three-game set of 2,065 was made by the Occidental Hotel Team of Washington, D. C.

Win Class C Rating

BRIDGTON, Maine, Dec. 30 (AP)—Eight skiers winning Class C rating in downhill skiing in tests sponsored here yesterday by the United States Eastern Amateur Association included William E. Andrews, Northampton, Mass., and R. I. De Pinquertaine, Manchester, Mass.

Mize Slugging Champion For Third Straight Year

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Johnny Mize, the robust first baseman of the St. Louis Cardinals, lost his National League batting championship this year, but official averages released yesterday showed he remained the circuit's leading slugger for the third consecutive season.

Standing out in a welter of miscellaneous information issued by the league was the fact that Mize made 368 total bases in 579 times at bat for a slugging percentage of .636 and also that he batted in the most runs, 137, one of the most important gauges to a player's worth.

Lowest of Career

Although the .314 batting average was the big fellow's lowest in 11 years in organized baseball, this was the best year of his career for runs batted in. Previously his best was 113 in 1937 when he batted .364.

Runner-up in the runs batted in competition was Frank (Buck) McCormick of the Cincinnati Reds, who knocked in 127 for the world champions. Only three other players produced more than 100—rookie Maurice Van Robays, 116, and Elbie Fletcher, 104, for Pittsburgh; and Babe Young, 101, for New York.

In slugging percentage Bill Nicholson of the Chicago Cubs ranked second with .534 and Dolph Camilli of the Brooklyn Dodgers was third with .529.

The pace set by Mize helped the Cardinals to cop the team slugging honors for the third straight year with .411. Pittsburgh batted in the most runs, 740.

Record For Ott

Among other tidbits the averages showed: Fletcher received the most bases on balls, 119, and was hit by the most pitched balls, nine. Mel Ott of the New York Giants, received 100 bases on balls, making eight years he has received 100 or more, and bringing his lifetime total to 1,235, most ever received by a National League player.

Chet Ross of Boston struck out the most times, 128, and Debs Garms of Pittsburgh, the batting champion, the fewest for players in 100 or more games, six times. Frank McCormick hit into the most double plays, 23.

The biggest improvement resulting from a change in scenery was made by Ernie Koy, who hit .229 in 24 games for Brooklyn and then belted the ball at a .310 clip for the Cardinals after being traded for Joe Medwick, who, incidentally, dropped from .304 to an even .300 for the Dodgers.

The Reds won 41 games by one run and lost 17 by the same margin to lead everybody in close ones. The Bees had the best record in extra-inning competition, winning eight and losing five. Brooklyn had the best road team, winning 47 and losing 28 away from home, but could do only 41-37 in Ebbets Field. Cincinnati had a mark of 55-21 in Crosley Field and 45-32 on the road. The Dodgers were tops in shutouts, winning 17 and losing six.

Club Records on Total Bases, Slugging Percentages, Runs Batted In, Bases on Balls, Strikeouts, Hit by Pitcher, and Hit Into Double Plays

Club	G	AB	TB	Slug. PC	RBI	BB	SO	HP	Hit Into DP
St. Louis	156	5499	2259	.411	709	479	610	21	103
Pittsburgh	156	5466	2151	.394	740	553	494	33	116
Chicago	154	5389	2067	384	627	482	566	29	108
Brooklyn	156	5470	2096	383	653	522	569	20	112
Cincinnati	155	5372	2034	379	649	453	503	36	108
New York	152	5224	1989	374	614	453	478	37	130
Boston	157	5329	1862	349	558	402	581	17	100
Philadelphia	153	5137	1700	331	459	435	527	14	115
Totals		42986	16158	376	5009	3779	4328	207	892

Name and Club	G	AB	TB	Slugging PC	RBI	BB	SO	HP	Hit Into DP
Mize, St. Louis	155	579	368	636	137	82	49	5	10
Nicholson, Chicago	135	491	262	534	98	50	67	3	7
Camilli, Brooklyn	142	512	271	529	97	89	82	4	6
Di Maggio, Cinn-Phila	112	386	187	519	54	38	83	5	8
Slaughter, St. Louis	140	516	230	.504	77	50	35	2	4
Garms, Pittsburgh	103	358	179	500	57	23	6	1	3
Litwhiler, Philadelphia	36	142	70	.493	17	3	13	1	1
Phelps, Brooklyn	118	370	182	492	61	30	27	1	15
Ripple, Bklyn-Cin	119	414	202	491	26	15	7	2	1
Lombardi, Cincinnati	109	376	184	489	74	31	14	7	18
F. McCormick, Cincinnati	155	617	298	.4822	127	52	36	5	23
Medwick, St. L.-Bklyn	143	581	280	4819	86	32	36	3	18
Leiber, Chicago	117	440	212	4818	86	45	68	3	8
Moore, St. Louis	136	537	255	475	65	44	44	2	6
Rizzo, Pitts-Cinn-Phila	143	505	238	.471	72	56	50	2	6
Gleeson, Chicago	129	485	228	.470	61	54	52	6	8
Page, Chicago	31	13	6	.462		1	2		
Ross, Boston	149	560	262	.460	89	59	128	3	5
Riggs, Cincinnati	41	72	33	.458	9	2	4		1
Ott, New York	151	536	245	.457	79	100	50	6	9
J. Martin, St. Louis	86	228	104	.456	39	22	24	1	1
Danning, New York	146	524	238	.454	91	35	31	5	18
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	156	594	269	.453	95	88	25	3	5
Koy, Brooklyn-St. Louis	117	396	179	.452	60	31	42	4	5
Young, New York	149	556	245	.441	101	69	28	2	11
Hack, Chicago	149	603	265	.439	40	78	24	3	3
Marty, Philadelphia	123	455	199	.4373	50	17	50	1	15
Fletcher, Pittsburgh	147	510	223	.4372	104	119	54	9	12
Walker, Brooklyn	143	556	242	.4352	66	42	21	1	6
Davis, Pittsburgh	96	285	124	.4350	39	38	30	2	15
Seeds, New York	56	158	66	.426	16	17	19	3	4
Elliott, Pittsburgh	148	551	232	.421	64	45	38	2	11
Miller, Boston	151	569	238	.4182	79	41	43	5	16
Gallagher, Brooklyn	57	110	46	.4181	16	2	14	1	1
Reiser, Brooklyn	58	225	94	.4177	20	15	33		4
Werber, Cincinnati	143	584	243	416	48	68	40	8	9
Demaree, New York	121	490	190	413	61	45	39		9
Wasdell, Brooklyn	77	230	95	.413	37	18	24	1	3
Orengo, St. Louis	129	415	171	.412	56	65	90		3
Cavarretta, Chicago	65	193	79	.409	22	31	18	3	2
Bonura, Chicago	49	182	74	.407	26	10	4		12
Van Robays, Pittsburgh	145	572	230	402	116	33	58	3	16
Moore, Brooklyn-Boston	113	380	156	4010	41	26	36		10
Rucker, New York	86	277	111	4007	23	7	32		3
Gutteridge, St. Louis	69	108	43	3981	14	5	15		2
Warren, Philadelphia	106	289	115	.3979	34	40	48	1	9
Rowell, Boston	130	486	192	395	58	18	22	1	4
Goodman, Cincinnati	136	519	202	.389	63	60	84		3
Hopp, St. Louis	80	182	69	.3681	14	9	32	1	4
Padgett, St. Louis	93	240	93	.3875	41	26	14	2	6
Dallessandro, Chicago	107	287	111	.387	36	34	13	1	6
Moore, New York	138	543	209	385	46	43	30	7	8
Young, Pittsburgh	54	136	52	.382	20	12	23	2	
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	89	238	90	.378	32	23	14		4
Herman, Chicago	136	558	210	.376	57	47	30		16
Gustine, Pittsburgh	133	534	196	.3740	58	35	39	2	13
Hershberger, Cincinnati	48	123	46	.3739	26	6	6	2	5
Cooney, Boston	108	365	136	.373	21	25	9	1	7
West, Boston	139	524	195	.3721	72	65	84	1	4
Reese, Brooklyn	84	312	116	.3717	28	45	42	1	1

Westfall Elected

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—Bob Westfall, Michigan's plunging fullback who served as a perfect complement to Tom Harmon's running during the past season, will captain the Wolverine football team for 1941.

Westfall, a graduate of Ann Arbor High school, is five feet eight, weighs 175 and is 21 years old.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 29

National League
New York Rangers 3, Toronto 3.
Detroit 2, Chicago 1.

American League
Buffalo 8, Hershey 4.
Providence 4, Pittsburgh 3.
New Haven 3, Springfield 1.
Cleveland 5, Indianapolis 0.

American Association
St. Paul 2, St. Louis 1.
Minneapolis 2, Tulsa 1 (overtime).

Tonight's Games
No games scheduled.

Crimson, Eagles Back In Action On Foreign Ice

The hockey sextets of Harvard and Boston College swing back into action this week after a short layoff, with both playing on foreign ice. The Crimson will take part in its annual holiday series with Princeton at Princeton, while Boston College will go to Rye, N. Y., to play Colgate Wednesday and Dartmouth Friday. The Crimson-Tiger games will be played Friday and Saturday.

This makes the second week in a row that college hockey has been absent from Boston, leaving the ice clear for the members of the Eastern Amateur and Commonwealth Hockey Leagues. The Olympic schedule is taken care of in a nearby column, while the Juniors play Manhattan Arrows in New York Wednesday in an intercity game. Friday and Sunday they play two games in the Commonwealth League, meeting the Crescent Hockey Club first and the Fitchburg Maroons second.

Yale University, which concluded its transcontinental jaunt in Minneapolis Saturday night, came through with a record of three victories last week. The Elis took two games from Colorado, then split a two-game series 5-2 and 4-5 with Minnesota, National A. A. U. champions.

Eddie Jeremiah takes his Dartmouth sextet to Rye, N. Y., this week for games with Colgate Thursday, B. C. Friday, and Williams Saturday. The game with B. C. should furnish a clue as to the potentialities of the Big Green this winter.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 28

New York U. 54, Minnesota 51.
Toledo 34, Cornell 33.
Geneva 52, John Marshall 38.
Seton Hall 54, Davis-Elkins 30.
Temple 42, Illinois 41.
Evansville 30, Centenary 50.
Cooper Union 32, Yeshiva 28.
Univ. of Southern Calif. 41, Indiana 39.
California 47, Utah State 43.
Pacific Luthern Col 40, Univ. of Wash. 30.
Mont. Univ. 48, Brigham Young Univ. 44.
Washington State 50, Gonzaga 27.
St. Mary's (Calif.) 36, Univ. of Utah 31.
Michigan 46, Pittsburgh 40 (overtime).
Fordham 53, Kansas 42.
Princeton 46, Ohio State 31.
George Washington 48, Kansas State 28.

Sunflower Tournament

At Topeka, Kan. (chamoionship finals)
Maryville Mo. Teachers 42, Southwestern College 36.

All College Tournament

At Oklahoma City (Semifinals)
Pittsburg (Kas.) Teachers 24, Oklahoma Aggies 20.
Texas 43, West Texas 40.

National League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	14	6	1	62	41	29
Detroit	9	6	5	47	41	23
Boston	8	7	4	69	50	20
Chicago	7	9	4	45	51	18
Rangers	7	9	3	51	52	17
Montreal	7	9	2	42	49	16
Americans	5	11	5	36	68	15

Results Dec. 28

Toronto 3, Rangers 2.
Montreal 3, Americans 0.

Results Dec. 29

Detroit 2, Chicago 1.
Rangers 3, Toronto 2.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Minnesota 5, Yale 4.

Sports Around the Hub

Although neither club has been a pennant factor for a number of years, that long spring exhibition series between the Bees and St. Louis Browns will be watched with more than passing interest by rival National and American leaguers. Both teams improved immensely last season and are on the upgrade. No one thinks that they will finish first in their respective circuits as early as 1941, but they will be strong first division contenders. Pitching, in both cases, will decide.

* * *

For the first time in local baseball history, the Bees and Red Sox will both play exhibitions on foreign soil next spring. The Sox will play a short series in Havana, Cuba, with the Cincinnati Reds, and over the week end the Bees announced a two-day stay in Monterrey, Mexico, with the Browns on March 15 and 16. Incidentally, Philadelphia's Connie Mack is considering a South American tour for his A's in the spring of 1942.

* * *

New England football talent will be well advertised in the south after Wednesday's bowl games. There are plenty of local players on the Boston College, Fordham, and Georgetown elevens, who will be seen in the Sugar, Cotton, and Orange Bowl games. Southern colleges always have had eyes on New England high school players and the search should increase in the future as a result of these contests.

* * *

Everywhere we read and hear that Tennessee is due to beat B. C. in the Sugar Bowl classic at New Orleans, and probably no one is more satisfied with this apparent favoritism than Eagle Coach Frank Leahy. Any mentor would rather have his team take the gridiron the underdog. Such pre-game talk is insurance against overconfidence, so we hope that the Eagles are reading the papers. Also, they should take a tip from Teammate Lou Montgomery, who stole the show at yesterday's New Orleans Chocolate Bowl game. Little Lou passed 30 yards to one touchdown and ran 70 yards for another as the All-stars beat the Patriots, 12-6.

* * *

Hints of what to expect in the way of indoor track competition this winter comes from the annual Sugar Bowl meet. Chuck Fenske, who ran off with most of the mile honors last winter, could finish no better than third, behind John Munski and Walter Mehl. Leslie MacMitchell trailed Campbell Kane and John Kehoe at 880 yards. Picking up where he left off last season, Greg Rice led the field at three miles. However, Don Lash was not in the race.

* * *

The Junior Olympics jumped into a three-way tie for second place in the race for the Lester Patrick Cup yesterday by defeating Exchange Club Brokers of New York, 6-3, at the Garden. The Brokers, previously unbeaten, head the standing with five victories. The Juniors are deadlocked with New York Arrows and Sands Point, each with two wins.

* * *

The advance sale for tickets to the "Ice Follies of 1941" went on sale at the Boston Garden this morning. The current edition of the Shipstad - Johnson creation is booked here Jan. 13 and has a run of seven days, with matinees on Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

Shorts . . . Continuing to drop dead wood, the Red Sox over the week end released Charley Gelbert to Louisville . . . Melrose swamped Belmont Saturday, 8-0, to lead the Greater Boston Hockey League . . . Five teams are tied in the Bay State League . . . Dorchester defeated Commerce to head the Boston Conference . . . More than 700 Eagle rooters, including Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, entrained from the South Station last evening for New Orleans and the Sugar Bowl . . . Chet Ross of the Bees topped the National League with 128 strikeouts in 1940, but there is no need for alarm . . . This is a common fault of first-year players and we predict a sharp decline in '41 for Chet in this department.

* * *

Ed Barrow, Yankee President, comes right out and picks his club to win the next American League flag, with Cleveland, Detroit and Boston trailing in that order . . . About the Red Sox Barrow says "no pitching." . . . Joe Cronin will have five left-handed hurlers at Sarasota—Grove, Earl Johnson, Mickey Harris, Larry Powell (San Francisco) and Oscar Judd (Sacramento) . . . The Bruins' Woody Dumart must be the best penalty shot maker in the N. H. L. . . . He has converted four out of five since the start of last season.

Miss Wightman Wins

Dorothy Wightman, 18, of Brookline, Mass., daughter of Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, captured the national junior girls' indoor tennis crown yesterday at the Longwood Covered Courts, Newton, when she defeated Lillian Lopaus, 15, of New York City, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Lopaus and Betty Rosenquist of South Orange, N. J., won the doubles title, defeating Miss Wightman and her teammate, Carolyn Myers, of Hartford, Conn., 6—2, 8—6.

Tennis Rankings

By the Associated Press

Men's Singles

1, Donald McNeill, Oklahoma City; 2, Robert L. Riggs, Chicago; 3, Francis L. Kovacs, 2nd, Oakland, Calif.; 4, Joseph R. Hunt, Annapolis, Md.; 5, Frank Parker, Altadena, Calif.; 6, John A. Kramer, East Los Angeles; 7, Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla.; 8, Henry J. Prussoff, Seattle; 9, Elwood T. Cooke, Portland, Ore.; 10, Frederick R. Schroeder, Jr., Glendale, Calif.

Men's Doubles

1, Kramer and Schroeder; 2, McNeil and Parker; 3, Mulloy and Prusoff; 4, Robert Harman, Oakland, Calif., and Charles Mattmann, New York; 5, Guernsey and Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta; 6, Riggs and Van Horn; 7, Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, Dallas; 8, Kovacs and Edward Amark, San Francisco; 9, Kenneth Bartel, Los Angeles, and William Reedy, Beverly Hills, Calif.; 10, James Wade, Los Angeles, and Laurence Dee, San Francisco.

Women's Singles

1, Alice Marble, Beverly Hills, Calif.; 2, Helen Hull Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif.; 3, Pauline Betz, Los Angeles; 4, Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif.; 5, Mrs. Gracyn Wheeler Kelleher, Santa Monica; 6, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, Brookline, Mass.; 7, Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco; 8, Helen Bernhard, New York; 9, Mary Arnold, Los Angeles; 10, Hope Knowles, Philadelphia.

Interscholastic Singles

1, Robert Carrothers, Coronado (Calif.) High School; 2, Earl Cochell, Los Angeles High School; 3, E. Victor Seixas, Jr., Penn Charter School, Philadelphia; 4, Jack Blair, Miami (Fla.) High

Commerce and Finance

Rapid Progress in Ending Unemployment Is Seen by Jesse Jones

Business and Industry

Business Rise In Canada Is Best in Years

TORONTO (CP)—The volume of Canadian business, stimulated by the national war effort, will enter 1941 at the highest level of 20 years—nearly 25 per cent ahead of a year ago.

Wartime taxation, however, caused company directors to vote dividends sparingly and the distribution of $222,586,562 by Canadian corporations in the first 11 months of 1940 was only 4.5 per cent greater than in the like 1939 period.

Activity Rises Sharply

Nevertheless, manufacturing volume now stands 40 per cent above last year's best, with iron and steel production up 58 per cent, textiles 25 per cent higher, and automobile making 44 per cent ahead.

Since last April, 267,000 additional employees have entered Canadian industry, and government statistics for November showed employment 24 per cent greater than a year ago.

Canada's external trade continued to increase despite the limiting of European markets largely to the British Isles. In the first 11 months of 1940, the total was $1,081,337,929, a gain of 31 per cent over the $323,904,582 of the like 1939 period.

Gold production promises to exceed $200,000,000 against $184,000,000 in 1939 and copper and nickel is well ahead of last year. Other production gains include coal, 12 per cent; cement, 25 per cent; lime, 40 per cent; and coke, 28 per cent.

Lumber Exports Rise

The lumbering industry is prosperous, with exports of dressed lumber running around 11 per cent ahead of last year. Shipments from British Columbia to the United Kingdom are estimated at 1,000,000,000 feet, a new record.

Retail trade is benefitting from expanding industrial pay rolls and store sales in the recent Christmas shopping season were estimated running around 10 per cent ahead of last year.

LINDSAYN, Ont. (CP)—Canada has spent $23,000,000 more in war purchases since the outbreak of war than was spent in munitions and material exported from Canada in the whole four years of the first great war, John A. Marsh, Purchase Investigator of the Department of Munitions and Supply, said in an address here.

For war purposes alone, Canada has made purchases, for herself and Great Britain totaling $1,025,127,285, he said. The value of munitions and materials sent out of Canada in the first great war was $1,002,672,413.

Department Store Sales Rise 7 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended December 21, the last full week before Christmas, were 7 per cent larger than in the corresponding period last year.

In the week ended December 14, sales had been 1 per cent under last year, but for the four weeks ended December 21 they averaged 4 per cent more than last year.

Comptroller

Matar Studio

William Widmayer

Appointed Comptroller of the Guaranty Trust Co. He succeeds William C. Potter, retired. Mr. Widmayer formerly was a Second Vice-President of the bank.

Italy Spends Over $20,000,000 for U. S. Securities in Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reported that Italy bought $20,260,000 of American Securities during the four weeks ended Oct. 2, accounting for nearly one-half of the total of such purchases by foreigners.

While Italy was making heavy purchases, Asiatic countries sold a total of $11,841,000, Switzerland disposed of $7,498,000 and the United Kingdom, $3,903,000. Total sales amounted to $50,517,000, against gross purchases of $47,761,000.

The net inflow of capital into the United States was $53,542,000 during the four-week period and sent the total short-term foreign funds here to an all-time high of $3,719,000,000. The actual increase in short term funds was $52,076,000.

The major increases reported were: Canada, $14,853,000; Japan, $9,399,000; China, $8,015,000; Sweden, $7,295,000; Philippines, $6,514,000; Argentine, $6,182,000; Mexico, $4,680,000; Finland, $2,788,000; Germany, $2,619,000.

Switzerland reduced its funds here by $16,782,000. French funds were cut by $11,658,000 and those of Belgium by $3,007,000.

Foreign countries bought up $2,675,000 of their securities held in the United States, led by Canada, which repatriated a net of $1,186,000.

United States balances abroad were reported little changed. American short term funds increased $8,179,000 in Japan and $2,389,000 in the United Kingdom and $1,332,000 in Italy.

Black & Decker Shows Gain

BALTIMORE (AP) — Black & Decker Manufacturing Company, Towson, Md., reported net income of $1,065,095 for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, equal to $2.82 a common share, compared with $595,851 or $1.60 a share, in the last fiscal year. The company makes machinery and machine tools.

Jones Predicts Good Business Year in 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones said that business prospects were so bright that "in 1941, for the first time in a decade, we may confidently look to substantial progress toward elimination of unemployment as a major problem in our society."

In a year-end statement, Mr. Jones, who is also Federal Lending Administrator, said, "business moves into 1941 operating at record levels. It can look back on the year just past as one of vigorous expansion which in total produced the best results in a decade. It can look forward to 1941 as a year that will bring further progress and the advance of our per capita output to a new record."

Unemployment Declines

Mr. Jones said that the spurt in industry, which he credited primarily to the defense program, already had taken up some unemployment slack, and that between February and October 2,300,000 persons got new non-agricultural jobs.

The better business record, he said, was shown in an estimate that income payments to individuals increased to $74,000,000,000 in 1940, a gain of $4,000,000,000 over 1939. This was a calculation of all wages, dividends, rents, royalties, business profits and similar individual income in the country. It differs only slightly from annual "national income" estimates.

In 1940, he added, retail sales were about 7 per cent larger, and construction about $9,000,000,000 more than in 1939. He noted that a 10 per cent rise in residential construction accompanied industrial and governmental building.

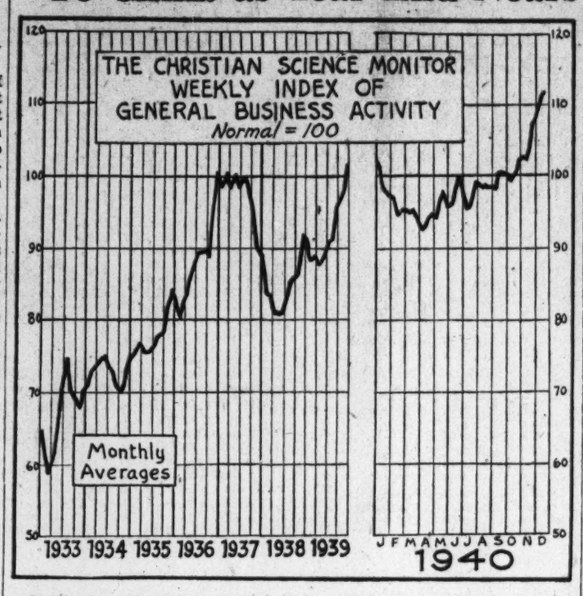
"One of the most encouraging features of the current rise in business activity," Mr. Jones added, "has been the absence of any considerable advance in prices."

More Output Vital

The secretary said the business picture has changed so drastically that officials must think now of increasing productive facilities instead of worrying about idle plants as formerly.

"We cannot afford to repeat the mistakes of other democracies which permitted irreplaceable time to slip by without pushing production to the full potential of labor and raw material resources. It is evident now that to achieve this objective more plant capacity must be created. Likewise, means must be found at the same time to uitlize more effectively our existing industrial equipment."

Monitor Index Continues To Climb as Year End Nears



Continuing the sharp expansion of recent weeks, The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index of general business activity climbed to a new recovery high in the week ended Dec. 21. At 112.0 (prel.) on Dec. 21, the index compared with 111.5 on Dec. 14 and 102.8 on Dec. 23, last year.

Electric power production established another new weekly record, rising more than seasonally. Bank debits outside New York City recorded the highest level since mid-1930, exceeding expectations for a pre-holiday advance.

Freight carloadings in the miscellaneous group which represent shipments of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods continued their seasonal decline, dropping slightly more than usual for the week. The gains in the other two components of the index, however, more than offset the decline in miscellaneous carloadings.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Dec. 21* 1940	Dec. 14 1940	Dec. 23 1939
Combined index	112.0	111.5	102.8
Bk debits outside NYC	105.4	100.4	101.4
Elec power production	112.0	110.4	104.7
Misc carloadings	118.6	123.5	102.1

*Preliminary

Ickes Aims to Bar 'Raids' on Resources

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Harold Ickes told President Roosevelt in his annual report that the Interior Department would not permit "raids" on the nation's natural resources in the name of national defense.

The department will administer public lands, timber, electric power, minerals, gas, oil, coal and other properties "prudently" for defense, he said, but will tolerate no private looting.

Steel Scarcer As Delivery Periods Widen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Never since the World War has scarcity of steel at the end of a year been so pronounced as now, according to the magazine Steel. "This," says the service, "transcends all other factors of production, shipments, sales and prices. Industry would feel more encouraged if at least some relief were in sight. Even subsidiary fabricating companies of parent steel makers, such as shipbuilders, cannot get sufficient steel, particularly plates, from their home supply sources.

"Industry concedes that Washington-imposed priorities may be nearer, though there is question whether probable confusion from a new set-up would be compensated for by greater benefits.

Delivery Periods Widening

"Methods of distribution come more into the limelight. An Ohio fabricator of structural steel has just sold 7,000 tons for two projects in New York City; another Ohio fabricator has sold into the Chicago district; Chicago, in turn, has sold into the East. Cross shipments add to price, but that is of little consideration now.

"Delivery periods as respects various products are widening. Whereas steel sheets are delivered in ten weeks wide plates often specify 20 to 24 weeks. Many sales are now made for what will prove third quarter delivery. Steelmakers are more careful than ever on sales for second quarter or beyond to specify 'prices at time of shipment.'

"By some this is interpreted as an innate belief of steelmakers that prices will be higher. Contributing to this is the fact that Congress of Industrial Organizations wage contracts expire in February and may be renewed at higher levels. Where adjustments in extras and discounts are made they are invariably higher. Certain stove bolts, cap screws and set screws have thus been advanced 5 per cent.

"Steel ingot production last week declined 15 points to 80 per cent of capacity, which compares with 75½ per cent for Christmas week of last year.

Auto Output Drops

"Sales of fabricated structural steel for the year will have been approximately 1,475,000 tons, according to Steel's compilation of orders for 100 tons or more.

"This is about 325,000 tons above last year."

Rises in scrap brought Steel's scrap composite up 9 cents to $21.46 and partly accounted for iron and steel rising 11 cents to $38.43, the rest due to pig iron. Finished steel was unchanged at $56.60.

Pelley Says Roads Ready to Meet All Demands for Defense

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, said in a year-end statement:

"Railroads of the United States enter 1941 with a plant that is geared to meet any transportation demands that may be made of them.

"Not only is car and motive power supply adequate on the basis of traffic now anticipated but the railroads are being operated at new high efficiency levels.

"American railroads today not only are transporting more freight per train than ever before on record but they are doing it at an average speed of approximately 62 per cent higher than 20 years ago.

"Railroads enter 1941 with a level in freight traffic approximately 7 per cent above one year ago. Passenger travel in the past 12 months amounted to 23,700,000,000 passenger miles, an increase of 4.6 per cent compared with 1939."

Tax Authority

Conway Studios

Walter A. M. Cooper

Authority on federal and state taxation, has been admitted to partnership in Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., certified public accountants. He will specialize in federal and state taxation matters in the firm.

U. S. Farm Exports Expected to Drop Further Under Wa

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Director of Foreign Agricultural Relations predicted that United States farm exports would shrink further if war continued and said agricultural exports faced a long-time "problem of adjusting themselves to the limitations of what appears likely to be a profoundly changed world environment."

"The continent of Europe," Director L. A. Wheeler said in his annual report, "for all practical purposes is now inaccessible. More than that, its chief markets, whether for the time being or for all time, have been cut away from the world of competitive trade."

After asserting that commodity loans and surplus-disposal had softened the initial shock of the loss of export markets, Mr. Wheeler said that "the facts do not warrant a feeling of satisfaction regarding future prospects."

70 Billions Tax Exempts Outstanding

WASHINGTON (AP) — Studying the possibility of removing tax exemptions from future issues of Governmental securities, the Treasury reported that $70,200,000,000 of tax-exempt securities were outstanding on June 30.

The Administration has favored removal of the present exemptions on Federal issues, with the expectation that State and local units might take similar steps. The first fully taxable Federal obligations —$500,000,000 of defense notes— were sold recently.

The survey of presently outstanding exempt securities was intended to show the possible scope of future steps to levy on new issues. While the outstanding obligations would not be involved, it is a safe assumption that a major portion of them will be replaced eventually by refunding and the new issues would be made subject to taxation.

Of the total outstanding, the Treasury found that $54,800,000,000 were held by the public. The remainder is held by Governmental units and agencies, Federal Reserve banks and Governmental trust funds, sinking funds and investment funds.

It was estimated that $23,600,000,000 of the amount held privately was wholly tax exempt, with the remainder exempt only from the normal Federal tax rates, but subject to surtaxes.

Public held securities comprised these types and amounts: United States Government, $32,800,000,000; Federal instrumentalities guaranteed by the United States, $5,200,000,000; Federal instrumentalities not guaranteed, $1,300,000,000; State and local governments, $15,400,000,000; territories and insular possessions, $100,000,000.

Auto Radio Sales Mount

NEW YORK — Unfilled orders for the new 1941 Philco automobile radios now total approximately $2,000,000 at factory selling prices and are steadily increasing, it is reported by James T. Buckley, president of Philco Corporation, in a letter to stockholders accompanying the December 21st dividend.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's stock market was dull, like most weeks'. About the best that could be said for it was that it reversed the previous week's downtrend — though not enough to indicate anything. They say the market almost invariably has a rise between Christmas and New Year's, but these are days of broken precedents. Volume increased to over a million shares on Friday, best day since mid-November, but unfortunately most of this was in the penny stocks being pushed out to register tax losses.

On the Curb, for instance, a block of 220,000 Niagara Hudson A warrants were sold, but at such a fractiinal price that they netted the seller, after taxes and commissions, less than a thousand dollars. A number of similar trades, though not quite so large, went through the Big Board and ran the total volume up.

One of the things that has helped the market in recent weeks is the probability, under the new financing arrangements for Britain, that liquidation of British holdings on the stock exchange will be in very small quantity if there is any at all.

Among the groups that did better than the market were, as usual, the machine-tool and accessory companies; and now the shipbuilding companies are making new highs as it becomes likely that we shall soon embark on a large-scale mass production shipbuilding program something like that of Hog Island, the recent $100,000,000 British order being probably only a beginning. Incidentally it is likely that further shipbuilding orders will not be placed as the Todd order was, but by the United States Government acting for the British.

Steel Orders Pour In

The usual good business news continued. Steel operations dipped only to 80 per cent over Christmas, which is just about as good as a 95 per cent rate for a full week and are expected to snap right back to the going level of 95 per cent. There isn't much talk left of that recession in the Spring which was supposed to bridge the gap between civilian forward buying and the impact of the defense program. Steel orders continue to come in at round 140 per cent of capacity, so there are plenty of order backlogs to keep the industry going.

December output of round six and a quarter million tons of steel was at the annual rate of 75,000,000 tons, which is tops for all time and incidentally about 50 per cent above war-time peaks 25 years ago. Not only is Great Britain taking all the steel she can get (not simply what she can afford) but this country is apparently to become the supplier to the British empire while the mills in the British Isles stick to armaments.

Most of the business indices have now "broken through to new high levels," as the chart readers say, particularly those of automobile output and textile activity, and the over-all indices are up in new ceilings. From here on for the next three months the seasonally adjusted indices may tend to level out, but only for the simple reason that the adjustments call for an increase anyway.

By March it is expected that the new additions to industrial capacity which were talked, planned, and finally contracted for last summer and autumn will become available for new output. The indices will make ever more favorable comparisons with those of a year ago, for last spring business went into a slight decline from January to March as the initial war boom petered out and hostilities dropped to a stalemate on the one-time western front.

Outstanding are the reports on retail trade. For the holiday weeks they are expected to show the widest gains over 1939 reported at any time in 1940, and the 1939 holiday business was no slouch, being some 13 per cent over that of 1938. The "impact" of heavier business on pay envelopes is shown not only by increased retail sales but by the extraordinary increase in money in circulation. It usually goes up some $300,000,000 between the summer and Christmas. This year it increased $1,000,000,000 during these months, and made a $300,000,000 jump during the holiday period alone.

Meat Price Rise Seen

Commodities pursue the even tenor of their way. There was a ¼-cent mark-up in copper and brass products and scrap metal, which the NDAC is said to be "watching," but it is not expected to lead to further advances. Stocks of zinc have descended almost to the vanishing point, yet the metal has not had any recent rise. A decrease in lead stocks has been taken care of by the influx of Mexican lead, held in bond in Laredo, over the 2½ cent tariff.

News from back on the farms indicates that there can be no hope of any rise in farm products unless it is politically induced. Nearly 4,000,000 bales of this year's cotton crop are expected to go into CCC loan. Indications are that the winter wheat crop now in the ground will exceed 600,000,000 bushels, which almost inevitably means a further increase in the carry-over next summer.

New and more liberal corn loan arrangements are the only thing propping the price of corn up at its present levels. Sugar, practically the only commodity to rise this month, rose only on account of an unexpectedly small sugar quota announced by the AAA for 1941.

One farm product, however, is likely to rise next year—meat, and particularly hog products. In fact Secretary of Agriculture Wickard last week sounded off a piece of public advice to farmers to increase their marketings of hogs in 1941. AAA officials are said to be privately worried lest the coming rise in pork products be attributed by the urban public to AAA corn crop loan arrangements, which have held up the price of corn to a point where it is uneconomic to feed hogs. But there is a further possible explanation from an old-fashioned mechanistic economic point of view. Hog production generally runs in cycles of three years. Last year's production was the biggest on record, and the top of one of these cycles.

From here on hog marketings are expected to go into their triennial decline. This will occur in the face of a sharply increased buying power in the pocket-book of the American housewife, due to larger payrolls. It will also tend to coincide with a somewhat similar cycle in beef-cattle marketings, which run in a somewhat longer cycle. Higher pork prices, therefore, were forshadowed last week by a 15 per cent rise in hog prices at Chicago from round $6.10 to $7.25 a hundred pounds. This in turn has imparted strength in lard—the first strength in that commodity in many months.

The Treasury Estimates

Politics continues to hold the market back. While President Roosevelt has been quiet since the elections, he is to make four important speeches in the next fortnight, and some bad news for business is expected to be included, since all signs indicate that the election mandate will be carried out, and New Deal program will be carried on as usual without subordination to the defense program. Talk now is that the budget message will predict outlays of $17,000,000,000 and an income of round $9,000,000,000 to leave a deficit of $8,000,000,000.

However, in these uncertain times even official budget estimates must be taken with a considerable grain of salt. For the last ten years they have generally turned out to be at least one or two billions off every year, usually being too optimistic. The Treasury's estimate last August, for example, of a deficit of over $5,000,000,000 for the current year now looks pretty far off, though the error appears likely to have been on the pessimistic side. Defense outlays have been slow in getting under way, and for December will not probably run much over $400,000,000; on the other hand, substantial increases in tax revenue will begin to show up in coming months, particularly on March 15.

There is some speculation here as to whether one way of financing England may not consist in stabilizing the pound sterling through the Stabilization Fund, as we are now preparing to stabilize the Argentine peso and the Chinese yuan.

Volume of new offerings fell off to almost nothing. However, there was one feature in the new issues market—the successful distribution of a 2¼ per cent debenture of Electric Auto-Lite, at a price of 101½. Such a yield on an industrial debenture would have been thought incredible a few years ago.

Incidentally, some bond people are beginning to wonder if, perhaps, there may not be some decline in bond prices in 1941. In 1940 we received nearly $5,000,000,000 of gold. No such further influx is likely; there isn't that much gold left abroad. So even ignoring Marriner Eccles' suggestion, bank reserve requirements may be increased simply by the increase of deposits for financing defense, while reserves themselves may not increase so much—with the result that excess reserves may tend to level off somewhere round the present levels.

Notice of Redemption
to the Holders of
The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston,
formerly so named, now named
Boston Edison Company,
First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, Sinking Fund 3½s Due 1965

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture of Trust and First Mortgage dated as of July 1, 1935 between The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston (formerly so named but now named Boston Edison Company) and Old Colony Trust Company, as Trustee, that said Boston Edison Company has called for payment, as a whole, on January 10, 1941 its issue of First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, Sinking Fund 3½s Due 1965, amounting in the aggregate to $53,000,000 and has deposited with said Old Colony Trust Company, as Trustee, funds sufficient to pay the principal amount of said issue, the redemption premium and accrued interest thereon to said redemption date.

On said redemption date said Bonds will become due and payable and will be redeemed at the price of One Thousand and Seventy Dollars ($1070) for each $1000 principal amount of said Bonds, together with accrued interest to said redemption date. The principal amount of said Bonds and premium thereon together with accrued interest from January 1, 1941 to redemption date will be paid upon presentation and surrender thereof, with the July 1, 1941 and all subsequent coupons attached, at the office of Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, or at the election of the holders at the office of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 11 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York. The interest due January 1, 1941 on such of said Bonds as are in coupon form will be paid upon presentation of the coupons due on that date in the usual manner and the interest due January 1, 1941 on fully registered Bonds without coupons will be paid on that date in the usual manner. Payment of said Bonds together with the premium thereon and interest to redemption date will be made in advance of redemption date at any time on and after the date hereof upon such presentation and surrender provided that if Bonds in coupon form are so presented prior to January 1, 1941, the January 1, 1941 coupon and all subsequent coupons are attached.

Interest on said Bonds shall cease on January 10, 1941 and the coupons maturing subsequent to that date shall be void.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY,
By JAMES V. TONER,
Treasurer

Dated: Boston, Massachusetts,
December 10, 1940.

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162 CANAL ST. Near North Station
*CHARLESTOWN City Square
*CLEVELAND CIRCLE 1912 Beacon St., cor. Ayr Rd
50 ESSEX ST. Cor. of Harrison Ave.
171 HARVARD AVE. Between Commonwealth and Brighton Aves.
248 HUNTINGTON AVE. Opp. Symphony Hall
KENMORE SQ. 542 Commonwealth Ave., 544 Commonwealth Ave., cor. of Brookline Ave.
*MATTAPAN Cor. Cummins Highway and River St.
*231 NORTHERN AVE. At Fish Pier
*SOUTH BOSTON 474 W. Broadway, near Dorchester St.
*SOUTH STATION 179 Summer St., near cor. of Federal St.
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Saturday's sales 892,100
1940 volume to date 205,353,012
1939 volume to date 260,224,483

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP) — Stocks continued on the upgrade in today's market with leading industrials showing the way.

Many issues pushed ahead fractions to a point or so at the start in lively trading. Dealings then slowed and prices were a shade under the tops in most cases near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,200,000 shares.

Extension of the rallying trend which got under way last week was credited partly to the generally constructive view taken in Wall Street of the President's defy to the dictators and his assurance that the Axis powers would lose.

Added to this was the cessation of year-end tax-selling, reinstatement of sold-out commitments and the belief the promised speed-up in armaments spending would bolster virtually all lines of business and industry.

Stocks in front at one time or another included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Union Carbide, Kennecott, American Smelting, Western Union, Santa Fe, Westinghouse, Timken-Detroit Axle, Owens-Illinois and U. S. Gypsum.

Among curb advances were Heyden Chemical, Consolidated Gas & Electric of Baltimore, Pepperell, Standard Steel Springs and Todd Shipyards.

Nazi Bonds in Demand

German municipal dollar loans thrust up an outside of nearly 5 points in a generally improved bond market today.

Modest demand nudged up domestic corporates fractionally by the start of the final hour.

Domestic corporates, especially rails, tended upward but advances were limited largely to fractions.

Many of the German issues are now selling at around 20 per cent of par. Because of a thin market, small buying orders have a disproportionate effect on prices.

Among those boosted were Silesia Electric 6½s, Rhine Westphalia 6s of '52 and '53, Frankfort 6½s and Berlin City 6s and 6½s. Italy 7s lost around a point.

Domestic issues up included Erie 5s of '75, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Rock Island general 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Western Union 5s of '60, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F" and Santa Fe 4s of '95.

Gains of around ¼ ppint in U. S. Governments were balanced by losses of as much.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

	Div.	Bid	Asked
Bank Stocks			
Bk of Am NTS (Sf) (2.40)		36½	38½
Bank of Man (.80a)		14¼	15¾
Bank of NY (14)		338	347
Bankers Tr (2)		55	57
Bklyn Tr (4)		75	80
Cen Han Bk&Tr (4		101½	104½
Chase Nat (1.40)		32¾	34¾
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)		49¼	51¼
Commercial (.8)		170	176
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)		13½	15
Corn Ex Bk & Tr (3)		48¾	49¾
Empire Tr (3)		44¼	47¼
First Nat (Bos) (2)		44¾	46¾
First Natl (100)		1640	1680
Guaranty Tr (12)		292	297
Irving Tr (.60)		10½	11½
Manufacturers Tr (2)		37½	39½
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)		51¼	53¼
Natl City (1)		26¼	27
N Y Trust (5)		106½	109½
Public (1½)		30½	32½
Title G & T		1¾	2¾
Insurance Co Stocks			
Aetna Cas (4a)		124	128
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	z	49¾	51¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)		27¼	28¾
Am Equit (1)		18¼	19¾
Ab Inc Nwk (1½a)		12½	14
Am Re-Ins (1.60a)		44½	46½
Am Reserve (1e)		13¾	15¼
Am Surety (2½)		46¾	48¾
Aptomobile (1a)		38¾	40¾
Balt Amer (.20a)		7¼	8¼
Boston (16a)		613	623
Carolina (1.30)		28¼	29¾
City of NY (1.20)		22¼	23¾
Conn Gen Lif (.80)		22¾	25
Contin (1.35a)		32¾	33¾
Fid & Dep (4a)		118½	123½
Firem's Nwk (.40)		8½	9¾
Frank Fire (1a)		30	32
Gen Reinsur (1a)		39	41
Georg Home (1a)		24	27
Glens Falls (1.60)		44¼	46¼
Globe & Rep (½)		8½	9½
Globe & Rut		11¾	13½
Gt Amer Ins (1a)		26¾	28¼
Hanover (1.20)		25¾	27¼
Hartford Fire (2a)		83½	86½
Home Fire Sec		11¾	2
Home Ins (1.70a)		31¾	33¾
Homestead (1)		18½	20
Knickerbocker (½)		7½	8½
Lincoln Fire		18¾	21½
Maryland Cas		1¾	2¼
Mass Bond (3½)		63½	66¼
Natl Fire (2)		58¼	60¼
Natl Liberty (.20a)		7½	8½
New Am Cas (.80)		16¾	18
New Hampshire (1.60a)		44½	47
N Y Fire (.80)		13¾	15¼
Nor East Ins		4½	5½
Nor River (1)		24¼	25¾
Phoenix (2a)		84½	88½
Prov Wash (1a)		32½	34½
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)		27¼	28¾
Revere (P) In (1.20a)		24¾	26¼
Rh Is Ins		2½	4
St Paul Fire (8)		246	256
Springfield (4½a)		119½	123
Sun Life (15)		210	260
Travelers (16)		414	424
U S Fid&G (1)		21½	23
U S Fire (2)		48¾	50¾
Westchester (1.20a)		32½	34½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co
12 noon, Dec. 30

	Europe †		
Sterling	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4023
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0070x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2941
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2360	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.3060
Peru—sol†	.1800	.1800	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3034	.8180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2381	.2387	*
Shanghai—dol	.0556	.0556	*
Sts Stlmnts—doy	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8650	.8638	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. **Paper rate. ††1929 average. ‡‡Not quoted. xNominal.

Business Failures Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures dropped to 196 in the holiday week ended Dec. 26 from 255 in the previous week but were unchanged from the comparable short week in 1939, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70½	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	1	51½	51½	51½	+1⅜
6¢	3⅜	Acme Steel (3)	2	50	50	50	+ ¾
9	4⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	23	6⅜	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
27½	16½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
19½	12½	Addresso(1.20e)	2	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	*25	40⅜	39¼	40⅜	+1⅛
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	75	4¾	4½	4¾	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	79	½	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	3	9	8¾	9	Dec28
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	8	20½	20	20	
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	16	25	24¾	24⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Dec28
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	3	163	163	163	+ ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10	10	10	
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	4	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ½
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	20	7¼	7	7	
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	75½	75½	75½	+ ¼
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	18	36	35½	36	+ ⅜
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	Dec28
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Dec27
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	7	15	15	15	
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	10	47½	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅛
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	12	15¾	14½	15½	+ ⅜
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	14	60½	59¾	59¾	+ ½
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	10	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	9	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅜
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ¾
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	17	87⅞	87⅜	87½	+1
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	182	182	182	Dec28
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	15	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ⅝
65	34	Am Car & F pf	3	61⅞	61½	61½	+ ½
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	15	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¼	114½	114¼	Dec27
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119¼	119	119	— ½
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Dec28
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	17	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2½	Am European	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Dec28
2⅜	⅜	Am & For Pow	17	1⅛	¾	¾	— ⅛
24¼	9⅛	Am&FP$6pf1.20k	3	12	12	12	— ⅛
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.40k	4	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
7¼	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	2	38½	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	13	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	5	27¼	27	27	—1½
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	3	50½	50½	50½	
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	22	22	22	Dec28
6⅝	⅜	Am Internat'l	22	4	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Dec27
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Dec17
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	23	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅜
92	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	8	90¾	90	90¾	+ ⅜
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	18	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅝
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	8	19	18¼	18¾	+ ½
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	32	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	12	46⅜	45¼	46½	+1¾
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	10	38½	38¼	38¼	+1
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	136	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	32	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
11⅜	⅜	Am Seat (½e)	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(2¾e)	43	44¼	43¼	43½	+ ¼
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	155	154½	154½	Dec28
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	8	50¼	50¼	50¼	Dec28
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	26	27⅜	27	27	+ ¼
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	12	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	12	12	12	Dec24
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	13	14½	13⅞	14½	+1½
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	76	72½	76	+3¾
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14	14	14	+ ½
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	19	167½	166¼	167	+ ½
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	14	69¾	69	69½	+1½
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	16	72¼	71	71½	+ ½
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	151	151	151	
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	18	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	43	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
101½	83⅛	Am W W l pf (6)	1	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	Dec28
12	6	Am Woolen	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf(7k)	17	60	59	59¼	+2
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	17	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	6	54¼	53	54¼	Dec27
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	94	27⅛	26¾	27	+ ¼
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+1
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ½
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec26
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	29	5⅛	5	5	
64¼	35	Armour Ill pf	4	52¾	51	51	—1¼
68	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	N'v lo
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (2e)	18	28¾	28⅜	28½	
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¾e)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9½	3⅝	Artloom (¼e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	15	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	Dec27
95	49½	AssdDG2pf(23k)	3	92	92	92	+4
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Dec17
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	68	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅜
64½	39½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	9	61½	61	61	— ¼
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	22	13¾	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	4	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	16¾	16¾	16⅝	Dec28
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	7	24⅜	24¼	24⅛	— ⅛
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Dec24
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	15	7⅛	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	49	48¾	48¾	Dec27
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	1	68	68	68	Dec28
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	6	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec17
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	45	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
B							
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	54	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	31	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	15	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	9	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	16	9¾	9⅜	9½	
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7	7	7	+ ½
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	42	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
25½	23½	Bath IrWks(¼e)	40	25¾	25⅛	25¼	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	+ ½
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	+1½
9⅞	7⅛	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Dec28
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(21½e)	35	35	34⅛	35⅛	+1¼
22½	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	5	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	Dec
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	8	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	52	87¼	86¼	86⅜	+ ½
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	131	131	131	Dec28
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	25	25	25	+ ¼
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	8	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅜
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	10	9	9	9	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Dec28
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	37	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	21½	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	12	19	18¾	18¾	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	22	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	3	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	35¾	35⅜	35¾	+ ¼
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	8	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	23	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	40	40	40	+1¼
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	43½	43½	43½	Dec28
4⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	6	6	6	6	
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	12	13	12¾	12¾	
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	29¾	30	Dec27
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	6	22	22	22	
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	13	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	43	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.40e)	31	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ½
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	17	35	34	24½	+ ⅞
35¼	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	33	33	33	+ ¼
21⅝	12½	Burling Mill(1a)	15	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
12½	7¼	Burr Add (½e)	53	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	13	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
23½	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	4	19	18¾	19	+ ½
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	12	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	11⅞	11	11	
C							
26⅜	14	Calif Pack (1)	5	18½	17¾	18	+ ⅜
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec27
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	20	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
19½	11	Camp Wy (1.15e)	4	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
23½	11⅝	Canada Dry	12	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	30	3⅜	3½	3½	
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	4	37	37	37	Dec28
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	3	3	3	3	
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¾e)	4	29¾	29½	29½	+ ¼
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	19	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	9	54	53	53½	+1⅜
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	13	50	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅛
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	7	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	8	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	*2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
3⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
5½	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
11¾	4	Cent Violetta s	2	5			
6	2⅝	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec24
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	16	30½	29¾	30¼	+ ⅜
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	5	4½	4⅜	4½	
22	15	Chain Belt(1½e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15½	15½	15½	Dec19
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	51	43⅜	42⅞	43	
100¾	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	101	101	101	+1
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec28
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	*	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅜
2⅛	⅜	Chi Great W pf	5	⅛	½	½	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15½	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	13	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
42⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	42½	42⅜	42½	Dec28
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	51	50⅜	51	Dec27
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec28
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Dec28
16⅛	9	Chickasha (½e)	4	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
6⅜	1⅜	Childs Co	4	2	1⅞	2	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	64	73⅞	73½	73½	+ ¼
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	3	37	37	37	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	2	32	32	32	
41⅜	25⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	38	28	27½	27½	— ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	8	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅜
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	5	103	102½	103	
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	Dec24
20	10½	Colgate P (½a)	21	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¼
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	4	29	29	29	+1
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	3	19	18¾	19	+ ⅜
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	9	20	19⅝	20	
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	4	20	19⅝	20	Dec28
½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	131	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	76	75½	76	+2
8½	3½	Colum Pict	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	23½	22	22	Dec28
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	3	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅜
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	29	28⅞	28½	28¾	+ ¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Dec23
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	32	35⅜	35	35	— ¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Dec27
16⅜	8	Coml Solv (¾e)	36	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
13¼	⅝	Com'th & South	183	¾	¼	¼	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	21	52¾	50½	51½	— ¼
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	29	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	
61⅜	21½	Conde Nast(¼e)	2	38⅜	35⅜	38⅜	
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	9	17½	17⅛	17⅜	
31½	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	12	26¾	26¼	26½	—

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Longer Work Week in U. S. Urged in Poll

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK— More than 50 per cent of the American people believe more authority should be given to the defense commission, that factory working hours ought to be increased to more than 40 hours a week and strikes outlawed in defense industries in order to speed the Nation's efforts to arm, according to a nation-wide survey of public opinion conducted for the National Association of Manufacturers by the Elmo Roper organization, makers of the "Fortune" magazine polls.

Walter B. Weisenburger, Executive Vice-President of the manufacturers' association, in making public the results of the poll, said 54 per cent of those questioned believed moves to give the National Defense Advisory Commission more authority over all defense production, 6 per cent believed the opposite effect would result, 6 per cent held that the rate of defense production would not be affected and 34 per cent did not know. Mr. Weisenburger said that the interviews on which the polls were based took place prior to the President's move to establish the office of production management for defense.

Increased factory working hours was favored by 57 per cent of those polled, 12 per cent saw such a step as a hindrance to defense production, another 16 per cent believed it would have no effect and 15 per cent said they did not know.

Sixty nine per cent voiced the belief that prohibition by law of strikes in defense industries would speed defense, while 9.2 per cent believed the opposite would result; 6 per cent held it would neither retard nor accelerate the defense program and 15.9 per cent had no opinion on the subject.

Forty seven per cent of those questioned held it would speed up production to have the government take over and operate defense industries, while 26 held it would slow down output. Another 42 per cent saw increased power to the President and less to the Congress in matters of national defense as a means of speeding up industry, while 19 per cent believed it would slow down production.

"That the general public was satisfied with the progress of the defense program right up to the time of the revelations by William S. Knudsen before the Congress of American Industry is shown clearly in the answers to another question," Mr. Weisenburger said.

London Security Prices Hold Steady

LONDON, Dc. 30 (AP)—Security prices closed on a steady footing today despite one of the most savage of all bombings, directed at the "city" itself, over the weekend.

General satisfaction was expressed with President Roosevelt's Sunday night talk. Announcement of two new government loans was also favorably received.

Long-dated British bonds tended upward while nearer maturities declined slightly, which brokers interpreted as indicating a realization of the government's apparent policy of bringing out each new loan at slightly more advantageous terms to the treasury.

Kaffirs were generally firmer. Industrials stayed in the ground while oils lagged because of absence of new support.

Dollar securities where changed moved up a trifle.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc.	2.68	2.94
Amerex Hold	11.50	13.00
Am Business Shrs	2.95	3.25
Axe-Houghton Fd	10.75	11.56
Boston Fund	13.95	15.00
British Type Inv.	.10	.25
Broad St Inv.	20.85	22.57
Bullock Fund	12.59	13.79
Can Inv Fund	2.65	3.45
Century Shrs Tr	24.95	26.83
Chain St. Inv.	15.85	17.87
Dividend Shrs	1.10	1.21
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	17.33	18.42
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	10.45	11.10
Equity Corp $3 pf	19.75	20.25
Fidelity Fund Inc.	16.21	17.43
Fund Investors Inc.	15.33	16.66
Gen.Capital	26.38	28.37
Gen.Investors Tr	4.49	4.90
Incorp Investors Tr	13.71	14.74
Inst. Sec. Bank	.94	1.05
Inst. Sec. Insur.	1.20	1.33
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd*	31.00	31.00
Loomis Sayles Mut.*	74.30	74.30
Maryland Fund	3.40	4.35
Mass. Invest. Tr.	18.25	19.62
Mutual Invest.	9.25	10.11
Nation Wide Voting	1.06	1.20
New England Fund	11.18	12.05
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.75	17.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.35	.40
Putnam Fund.	12.09	12.93
Quarterly Income Shrs	5.30	6.25
Railway & Light Sec	7.125	8.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	100.00	
Repub Invest Fund	3.30	3.77
Scudder S & C	79.95	81.57
Spencer Trask Fund	13.35	14.38
Stand Util Inc	.18	.23
State Street Invest	62.00	65.25
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.49	54.50
Trustee Industry Shrs	.73	.82
US El Lt & P Voting	.84	
Wellington Fund	13.42	14.76
World Investment Tr	3.02	3.35

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.25	5.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	3.52	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.26	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A")	2.70	....
Diversified Tr C	3.25	....
Diversified Tr D	5.00	5.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.50	4.00
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.40	5.17
Nation Wide Sec	3.40	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	43.125	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1943	2.01	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.49	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.44	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.04	....
Repres Tr Shrs	8.96	9.45
Super of Am Tr AA.	2.21	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.00	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.78	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	.875	1.50
First Boston Corp	15.875	17.375
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.125	.50

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Lic. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Lic. value	Sales price
B-1	27.83	30.53	S-1	22.45	25.71
B-2	21.32	23.40	S-2	12.03	13.23
B-3	13.55	14.86	S-3	8.86	9.77
B-4	6.43	7.06	S-4	3.43	3.81

Preferred Stocks

K-1	14.99	16.42	K-2	11.02	12.16

*Bid 3% less if not held 3 years.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	13.00	13.15	13.00	13.08	12.93
June	12.85	12.85	12.76	12.83	12.64
September	12.70	12.70	12.70	12.78	12.62

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s '47-43	108	108	108
7 3¼s 45-43	108.14	108.13	108.13
5 3¼s 46-44	109.16	109.14	109.14
6 4s 54-44	113.30	113.30	113.30
1 2¾s 47-45	110.2	110.2	110.2
1 4¼s 52-47	112.4	112.4	112.4
1 2½s 53-49	108.17	108.18	108.18
6 2 55-53	104.19	104.19	104.19
4 2¼s 56-54	106.19	106.18	106.18
1 2¾s 60-55	111.21	111.21	111.21
9 2¾s 63-58	111.2	111.2	111.2
1 2¾s 65-60	111.9	111.9	111.9

New York City Bonds

35 3s 80 — 103¾ 103½ 103⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	46	46	46
4 Adams Exp 4s '48	101	100¼	100¼
1 Alb&Sus 3½s '46	81	81	81
14 Alleghany cv 5s '44	96	95¼	95½
19 Alleghany cv 5s '49	85	84¾	85
9 Allied Strs 4½s '51	103¾	103½	103½
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	106½	106½	106½
25 Am&For P 5s 2030	53	53	53
1 AmI&Chem 5½s '49	104	104	104
3 Am Int 5½s '49	103	103	103
8 A T&T 5½s '43	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅝	109¼	109¼
4 Am T&T 3¼s '61	110	110	110⅛
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	106	106	106
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95	50	50	50
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106⅛	106⅛
28 AT&SFe 4s 95	109⅛	-08¾	109
7 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90½	90¼	90½
7 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	99¼	99	99¼
7 AT&SF 4½s 48	104¼	104	104
15 AtC Line 1st 4½s 52	75	74½	74½
1 A C Line cit 4s 52	70	70	70
26 A C Line 4½s 64	61⅜	60⅝	61⅜
5 A C Line 5s 45	80	80	80
2 Atl&Dan 4s 48	33½	33½	33½
4 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 B&O 1stmtg 48 st	70¾	70½	70¾
32 B&O 95 stA	36¾	36½	36¾
49 B&O 95 st C	42	41½	41¾
32 B&O 2000 st D	36⅞	36¼	36⅝
47 B&O 96 st F	36¾	36¼	36½
80 B&O cv260st	15¾	14⅞	15⅛
7 B&O 4s 48	70¼	70¼	70¼
11 B&O SW 50 st	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 B&O TC 4s 59	51½	51½	51½
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	48½	48	48
5 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	48½	48	48
5 Bang & Aroo 4s 51st	47½	47½	47½
3 Bell TPa25s 48B	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
9 Bell TPa 5s 60C	136⅜	136¼	136¼
35 Beth Stl 3½s 52	107¼	106½	106½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
34 Boston&Me 4½s70	19	18½	18½
34 Boston&Me 4s 60	70	69	69¾
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	95¼	94¼	94¼
7 Buf RP 57 st	44⅞	44½	44½
3 Buff T Bist 5s 60	69	69	69
10 Can Nat 5s '63 Jly	95	95	95
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
5 Can Pac 5s '54	101½	101½	101½
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	76	76	76
2 Can Pac 4s perp	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
2 Caro C&O 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
18 Celanese 3s '55	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
21 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	111¾	111¾	111¾
12 Cen New Eng 4s '61	56	56	56
17 Cen Pac 5s '60	41¾	40⅞	41¾
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	66¼	65½	66¼
12 Cen R R N J 5s '87	13	13	13
12 Cen R R N J 4s '87	11½	11¾	11¾
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	86¼	86¾	86¼
3 C&O 4½s '92	130½	130½	130½
8 C&O 3½s '96 D	104½	104¾	104½
19 Chi & Alton 3s '49	9	8¾	9
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	78¼	78	78
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	97	96⅝	97
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93	92¾	93
7 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14½	14⅜	14⅜
1 Chi & Erie 5s '51 ct	14	14	14
11 Chic Gt West 4s '59	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
20 Chi I & L 6s '66	6½	6½	6½
80 CMSP2& Pac 5s '75	5	4¾	5
45 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1	1	1
13 CM&SP 4½s '89C	30¼	30	30
21 CM&SP 4½s'89E	30¼	30¼	30¼
3 CM&SP gen 4s '89	29½	29½	29½
12 Chi&NW 4½s '36	19¾	19¼	19¼
90 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10⅛	10	10
4 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	17	16¾	16¾
10 Chi & NW 4¼s '87	16⅜	16⅜	26⅜
33 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10	9⅞	10
10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	10	9⅞	10
8 Chi & NW 4s '87	16½	16	16½
11 Chi & NW 3½s '87	15	14⅝	15
5 Chi Ry 5s '27	45½	45½	45½
2 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜
5 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	6¾	6¾	6¾
17 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	7	7	7
43 CRI & P 4s '88	14⅜	14⅜	14½
25 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	7¼	7	7⅛
10 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	44½	44½	44½
1 Chi Un Sta 3½s '81	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Chi Un Sta 3¼s '63	104	104	104
12 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	92	92	92
10 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	90¼	90	90¼
11 Childs Co 5s '43	34½	34½	34½
1 Choc Okl & G 5s '52	8½	8½	8½
4 Cin Un Ter 3⅜s '69	113½	113½	113½
9 CCC & St L 4½s '77	55¾	55½	55½
7 Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	84¼	84	84¼
2 Clev Un Ter 5s '73	76	76	76
1 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	68	68	68
5 Col F & I 5s '70	80¾	80¾	80¾
20 Col & So 4½s'80	13⅞	13½	13½
4 Columbia G 5s '52 May	105	104⅞	105
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	105¼	105¼	105¼
42 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	117	116½	117
4 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 Con Edis 3½s '48	104½	104½	104½
8 Con Edis 3½s '56	105	104¾	105
2 Con Edis cv 3½s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	16¼	16¼	16¼
3 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
12 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	17⅞	17½	17½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	16	16	16
3 Cuba RR 7½s 46	19½	19	19
3 Cuba RR 6s 46	18½	18½	18½
3 Cuba RR 5s 52	20	19¾	20
10 Curtis Pub 3s 55	99	98¾	98¾
21 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	59	49⅝	50
18 Del P&L 4½s 71	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 D&RG 4½s 36	7¾	7¾	7¾
19 D&RG 4s 36	7½	7⅜	7½
18 R&RG West 5s 55	1	1	1
34 D&RGWs 55 Asd	⅞	⅞	⅞
13 D&RG West 5s 78	6¼	5⅞	6¼
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
11 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	105¼	104¼	104¼
36 Erie rfg 5s 67	18¼	18	18¼
24 Erie rfg 5s 75	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
7 Erie 1st 4s 96	84½	84¼	84¼
12 Erie gen lien 4s 96	44½	44½	44½
10 Erie cv 4s 53	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Erie cv 4s 53B	38	38	38
3 FairbanksMorse4s 56	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Fed Lt & T 5s 42	102¾	102¾	102¾
19 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
21 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	38	38	38
41 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88¾	88	88½
1 Ga Car&Nor 6s 34	17½	17½	17½
18 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	107	106½	107
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	94	94	94
19 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103¾	103½	103½
13 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98⅝	98½	98½
4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	85	84½	85
17 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	64¼	64	64¼
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104	104	104
2 Gulf St Utl 3½s 69	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Housatonic 5s 37	56	56	56
18 Hudson Coal 5s62A	26¾	26½	26⅞
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
16 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10⅞	10¾	10¾
14 Ill Cen 4s 52	37	36¾	37
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	38¾	38¼	38⅝
38 Ill Cen 4¾s 63	35¼	35	35
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	40¾	40	40¾
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	36½	36½	36½
3 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	14	14	14
3 Interlake Irion cv 4s 47	97¾	97¾	97¾
44 Int Grt Nor aj 6s 52	¾	¾	¾
17 Int Grt Nor 1st 6s 52	8	8	8
4 Int Grt Nor 1s 5s E	7½	7½	7½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	47	46¾	47
18 Int Paper 6s 55	104½	104	104¾
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 Int T&T 4½s 52	30½	30	30½
72 Int T&T 5s 55	32½	32	32
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	¾	¾	¾
8 K C South 5s '50	70	70	70
2 K C South 3s '50	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
2 Ky Ind T 4½s '61 st	78	78	78
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	104	104	104
4 Kresge Found 3s '50	104½	104½	104½
6 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	49	49	49
27 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59⅝	58⅝	59⅜
11 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59	58¼	59
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	95	95	95
13 L S & M S23½s '97	92	91⅞	91⅞
16 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	94	94	94
6 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	61⅝	61½	61½
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	39	39	39
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	37	37	37
4 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19¼	19	19
12 Leh Val 4½s 2003	17¼	17¼	17¼
22 Leh Val 4s 2003	16¾	16½	16½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 reg	15	15	15
10 Long Isl rg 4s '49	98	98	98
1 Long Isl rg 4s '49 st	97½	97½	97½
7 Louisia &rk 5s '69	84	83¾	83¾
8 Loud&N 4½s 2003	98¼	98	98¼
1 Loud&So Jt M 4s '52	89	89	89
11 L&N 3s 61 L	88	88	88
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	47¾	48	48
15 Manati Sug 4s 57	29¼	29½	29¼
18 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	104	104	104
5 Met Ed 4½s 65	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
1 Mid RRNJ 5s 40	28½	28½	28½
19 Mil&Nor cn4½s 39	26¾	25	26¾
8 Mil5parts&NW 4s 47	15	15	15
1 MSP&SSM 5½s 49	⅝	⅝	⅝
58 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	8	8	8
7 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	9	8¾	8¾
74 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	8¾	8¾	8¾
58 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	13	12¾	13
27 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	3½	3½	3½
10 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	12¼	12¼	12¼
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	24	24	24
58 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	⅝	⅝	⅝
12 Mo Pac 5s 65A	19	18½	18½
41 Mo Pac 5s 77F	18⅞	18½	18⅞
25 Mo Pac 5s 78G	19	19	19
5 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	18¾	18¾	18¾
58 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	18⅞	18½	18⅞
18 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	18¼	18¼	18¼
51 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	1½	1⅜	1⅜
4 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	81½	81½	81½
1 Monongah Ry 4s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 MonWPaPubSv 4s 65	111	111	111
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Mor&Essex 5s 55	35	35	35
5 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	30¾	30¼	30¾
10 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37⅜	37¼	37⅜
2 Nat Distil 3½s 49	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	106	106	106
5 N Eng R 4s '45	43¼	43	43¼
1 N Eng T&T 5s '52	127	127½	127½
1 N Eng T&T 4½s'61B	130¼	130¼	130¼
2 N O Gt Nor 6s '83	66½	66½	66½
3 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	63½	63½	63½
5 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	37½	37½	37½
5 NOTex&M 5s '54 B	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 NY&Greenwd Lds'46	26	26	26
46 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¼	63¼	64
49 NYS 4½s 2013 A	59	58½	57⅝
12 NYC cn 4s '98	65	64½	64¾
3 NYC 3¾s '46	94	94	94
10 NYC cv 3¼s '52	62½	62½	62½
42 NYC&HR 4s '42	100	99½	100
14 NYC&HR ½s '97	85½	85½	85½
10 NYCLaSh 3½s '98	67	66¾	67
3 NYCMiCen 3½s '98	60	60	60
19 NYChi&StL 6s '41	91¾	91	91¾
5 NYChi&StL 5½s '74 A	72½	72¼	72¼
23 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	59¾	59½	59½
11 NY Connect 3½s '65	100¼	100½	100¼
4 NY Wock cv 5s '47	60	60	60
4 NYG&IH&P 4s '49	118¾	118¾	118¾
46 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	20¾	20	20⅜
2 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	34	34	34
7 NYNH&H 4½s '67	19	18½	19
12 NYNH&H 4s '56	17	16½	17
17 NYNH&H 4s '57	3½	3¼	3¼
5 NYNH&H 3½s '47	16	16	16
1 NYNH&H 3½s '54	16	15⅝	16
10 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	16	16	16
4 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10 Nor Pac 4s 2047	96½	96½	96½
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	44	44
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107	107¼
8 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107⅜	107	107
10 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	86⅝	86½	86½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66 C	110½	110½	110½
3 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	94	94	94
2 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	110	110	110
20 Pen RR gen 5s '68	115⅛	114¾	115⅛
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
18 Pen RR 4½s 2grb '70	96	95⅜	96
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	104	104	104
6 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	104	104	104
4 Pen RR 3¾s '70	98	97½	97¾
2 Pen RR 3½s '52	89¾	89½	89¾
2 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	4½	4½	4½
3 Pere Marq 5s '56	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	72½	72¼	72½
7 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107	106¾	106¾
6 Phila Co 5s '67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	109	109	109
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	4¼	4	4
11 PhillipsPet 3s '48	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 PCC & St L 4½s '77	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 Pitt Coke&Air4½s52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Pitts&WVa4½s58A	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
7 Readg 4½s97A	79¾	79½	79½
14 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	70	69½	69½
1 Rem Rand 4¼s56ww	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Rem Rand 4¼s56xw	104	104	104
16 Republic Steel 4½s61	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
15 Rio Gr Westlst4s39	36⅝	36½	36½
2 Rio Gr W Clt4s49 reg	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Rio Gr W Clt 4s 49	7¾	6¾	7¼
7 RI Ark&V La 4½s 34	10½	10½	10½
51 StLPPeo&NW5s48	25⅛	25	25
8 StLPum Svc 5s 59	67½	67	67½
37 StLRM&Pac 5s 55st	37	37	37
4 StLSF5s50B	9¾	9¾	9¾
8 StLSF 5sB50ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
26 St LSP4½s78	9¼	9¼	9¼
29 StLSFRy5s78ctst	9½	9¾	9½
10 StLSFW 5sA	9½	9¾	9½
55 St LSF 4s50Act	9¼	8¾	9¼
14 St LSW rfg 5s 90	9½	9¾	9½
10 St LSW 1st4s89	69¾	69¼	69¼
1 St LSW 2nd4s89	32½	32½	32½
1 StP&KC ShL4½s41	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 StPaulUnDep5s 72	114¾	114¾	114¾
24 Seab AL cn 6s 45	5	4⅞	4⅞
9 Sea AL 6s 45ct	4¼	4	4¼
2 Sea AL aj 5s 49	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Sea AL 4s50st	9¾	9¾	9¾
8 Sea A L 4s'50 unst	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Sea AL rfg 4s'59 ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
9 Sea-AllFla 6s'35 A ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 Shell Un 2½s'54	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
4 Simmons cv 4s'52	102¾	102½	102¾
1 Socony-Vac 3s'64	107½	107½	107½
2 So Bell T&T 2½s'79	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 So Col Pow 6s'47	105	105	105
5 Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	102¼	102¼	102¼
39 Sou Pac 4½s'68	39⅜	39	39½
59 Sou Pac 4½s'81	39⅜	39	39⅜
18 So Pac 4½s'69	39⅜	39	39⅜
31 So Pac rfg 4s'55	57½	56½	57½
11 So Pac clt 4s'49	37	36½	36½
50 So Pac 3½s'46	48½	47¼	48½
24 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	44	43½	44
2 So Pac CFTer 4s'50	69	68¾	68¾
12 South Ry 6½s'56	82¼	81¾	82¼
13 South Ry gen 6s'56	77½	77½	77½
10 South Ry cn 5s'94	91	91	91
45 South Ry gen 4s'56	60¼	59¾	60
2 Spokane Int 5s'55	29¾	29¾	29¾
6 Studebaker cv 6s'45	105½	105½	105½
25 Superior Oil 3¼s'50	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 T RR A St L 4s'53	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Texark&FtSm 5½s'50	90	90	90
1 Tex Corp 3s'65	106¾	106¾	106¾

Victory Remains Just Beyond Nazi Reach

Continued from Page 1

hint of coming lacks if the war goes on indefinitely.

The rationing system is being constantly extended to cover more things. Household objects, both the kind needed in daily life and the sort of thing bought as a hedge against inflation, grow scarcer. Price control has not prevented an increase of nearly 100 per cent in clothing costs. Staple foods remain roughly at the same prices and quantities, but extras such as nuts, raisins, chocolates, and fruits are extremely scarce.

Rationing Problems

The equalization of food availability, which is the ideal goal of rationing, is beginning to give way against new practices.

A black market exists. Coffee at about 30 marks a pound and tea at 40 or 50 marks a pound can be obtained if one knows where. In conversations about feeding the household the word "connections" is heard constantly. One develops "connections" for butter or cheese or perhaps a goose. Invitations are often accepted with a readiness relative to the "connections" of the hostess.

No Real Shortage

Another common household phrase is "under the counter," which describes the practice whereby customers who are favored, usually for good reason, are handed extra delicacies by their shopkeepers.

None of these things mean a real shortage as yet. People still look healthy in the streets. There is no apparent undernourishment nor any reason to believe that it exists. But these little things merely serve to remind the thoughtful that in another two or three years it could be different. The downward graph of living standards is gradual and scarcely noticeable from one month to another. But it goes down over the year.

Morale has held up remarkably during the year and is actually better now than at this time last year.

At the end of 1939 there was nothing but the victory in Poland to convince the public that the German Army was superlatively powerful. The easy conquest of France wiped out the serious doubt which clouded the early war months. They have that record of victory to reassure them. And along with this morale factor is the growing fear of what would happen should they lose the war.

The fear of the consequences of hatred developing against them makes the great majority of Germans loyal to the cause of victory regardless of their feelings towards Nazism. So long as they foresee victory they can be expected to support the war effort. The only thing which would seriously undermine morale would be some development which would destroy the confidence in the possibility of victory.

Foundations of Morale

On the other hand, if the expectation of ultimate victory were seriously undermined a deep reaction is conceivable.

Morale is built on the combination of expected victory and fear of consequences of failure, not on basic faith in the rightness of the cause.

There is a noticeable lack of enthusiasm, of any enduring crusading zeal.

The looming menace of America on the horizon is beginning to trouble them. It is another element driving military policy toward new and early efforts to reach the illusive victory quickly.

As yet the threat is only dimly appreciated by public opinion sheltered by the controlled press from full knowledge of the American trend. Further the average German has been told that America will aid England only so long as England can pay. He is inclined to believe that America is completely mercenary.

American Aid

One of the severest blows which could be dealt his morale would be an American contribution to England divorced from profits. Should that happen he would begin to believe that America is really sincere in its devotion to the English cause, and that would probably shake him.

But all of these dangers seem remote to a German far behind the lines of his powerful and confident army. Everything that Army has attacked has been conquered or thrown back.

That he knows and feels and that keeps his confidence high despite the gradual encroachment of shortage on his standard of living. The end of 1940 finds the average German still believing that the victory he has spent eight years preparing for is still almost within reach.

Heroic Firemen Halt Flames After London's Fiercest Raid

Continued from Page 1

through a hail of explosives which killed some of their number, prevented flames from spreading from neighboring buildings.

Damage was expected to run into millions of pounds sterling. Casualties in the hard-hit financial center of London were said to be few, but the toll throughout the entire London area was unestimated.

Every fireman in London, aided by thousands of volunteers, fought through the hail of explosives before midnight and then on past the red dawn against the flames. The communiqué described their efforts as "heroic."

The raid which followed a day of only scattered air activity over Britain started soon after nightfall.

Two whole waves of bombers apparently laden with only incendiary bombs swept across London, dumping single fire bombs and huge Molotoff "breadbaskets," which spewed 50 to 100 incendiary bombs over entire districts, starting fires in the center of London, through business and commercial districts and in outlying areas. Then, as the fires spread, hundreds of more raiders roared over with explosives.

Dogfights Above Flames

Squadron after squadron of Spitfires and Hurricane fighters clashed with the raiders in dogfights by the eerie light of the flames below.

London's fire spotters were unsung heroes of the night of horror. Through the shower of explosives they remained at their rooftop posts, watching for the bursts of fire bombs and directing firemen to the scene of each new outbreak.

Many of them were believed casualties during the night.

Casualties also were feared high at a trench shelter reported hit squarely by a bomb after a large number of persons sought cover there.

Londoners who went to work before daylight groped through streets littered with burned timbers and hose lines and running with water. The air was filled with smoke. Eighty horses were killed by one bomb. Four hundred persons were taken safely from a shelter in a church which was struck by a bomb.

The Cheapside district was blackened. Building after building became nothing but scarred shells.

At one time during the fire, the roof of the Guildhall was a vast bonfire with the Union Jack still flying from its staff. The building, which houses the corporation of the City of London—the city administration—was begun in 1411 and completed in 1430. It was damaged by the great fire of 1666 and rebuilt in 1866. Most of the historic art treasures in the building were saved.

Workers at the Press Association tried to save St. Bride's Church, which is in a courtyard nearby, but incendiaries gained ground too quickly and the building was burned out. St. Vedast Church in Foster Lane suffered a similar fate.

Other Churches Damaged

Other churches damaged included St. Lawrence Jewry, St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, St. Mary Aldermanbury and St. Andrew by the Wardrobe.

The ancient hall of the Girdlers Company in Basinghall Street was severely damaged and the Central Criminal Court also was hit.

Part of Londonwall Street in the City was closed to the public because a tremendous mass of masonry from wrecked buildings lay athwart the roadway.

Leftovers from Christmas stocks tumbled out of broken store fronts.

Crowds of workers unable to reach their offices, or whose offices had been bombed, congregated at the corner of Londonwall and Moorgate, which became a sort of clearing house for the stranded.

Heaviest Raid

A SOUTHWEST ENGLAND TOWN, Dec. 30 (AP)—Hundreds of people were left temporarily homeless and a large number of shops were wrecked by the 240th and heaviest of German air raids on this particular town on the night of Dec. 28.

[Censorship forbids identification of the town but from the circumstances it appears to be either Plymouth or Southampton, both large port cities and naval stations. The German High Command merely called it "a port city on the Channel Coast."]

The raid, though short, was fierce and hundreds of incendiary bombs were scattered over all parts of the town. High explosives, some of heavy caliber, followed and fell on widely separated residential areas.

Quick work by spotters and civilians prevented many incendiaries from obtaining a hold but at one time more than 20 fires were raging in different areas. All were brought under control before midnight.

Casualties were light considering the severity of the raid, authorities said.

One street, a quarter of a mile long, suffered heavily. All 60 of its shops were damaged by fires or explosions.

President Urges Full Aid

Continued from Page 1

right or reason to encourage talk of peace until the day shall come when there is a clear intention on the part of the aggressor nations to abandon all thought of dominating or conquering the world."

To Japan he remarked in one six-word paragraph for which he paused to give noticeable emphasis:

"In the Pacific is our fleet."

And what is the outlook for Britain, for the democratic nations, for the cause of freedom and free people? With a record of numerous dire prophecies which have come true, with a background of numerous "if" remarks laden with pessimism, President Roosevelt inserted toward the end of his address a reassuring prediction which, to the best of this correspondent's knowledge, he has never before made in public or in private.

Sees Democracy Triumphant

"I believe," he said significantly, "that the Axis Powers are not going to win this war. I base that belief on the latest and best information."

It is the consensus today that Mr. Roosevelt's "Fireside Chat" constitutes his most important foreign policy pronouncement of his entire eight years in office. He spoke pointedly and powerfully on virtually every issue under controversy concerning the war. The old-fashioned proprieties of diplomatic speech would never have stood the strain of his remarks to the Nazi Government. Evidently he was determined to be understood.

The President described Nazi "explanations," about restoring "order" and setting up "a new order" and "protecting" little nations like Norway and Denmark as so many "frauds," and he declared that any attempt to appease the Nazis would be like trying to tame a tiger into a kitten by stroking it and as sensible as reasoning with an incendiary bomb.

The Nation asked that Mr. Roosevelt speak candidly and his speech was candor itself, filled with it to overflowing. He frankly came to grips with the issue which appears most to divide the American people about the safety of aiding Britain.

Agrees Risk Is Present

The President said on this point that in complete honesty it must be recognized that there is a risk of war in any course the United States takes, that there is, of course, a risk of war in aiding Britain but that in his careful and considered judgment "there is far less chance of the United States getting into war, if we do all we can now to support the nations defending themselves . . . than if we submit tamely to an Axis victory and wait our turn to be the object of attack in another war later on."

To meet this gravest peril to American civilization since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock, President Roosevelt appealed to the Nation, to labor and industry and workers in the Government, to subordinate all else to the primary purpose of making America "the great arsenal of democracy." He asked the people to make a mightier effort than they have ever yet made to increase production of all the implements of defense in order to "meet the threat to our democratic faith."

"As President of the United States," he said, "I call for that national effort. I call for it in the name of this Nation which we love and honor and which we are privileged and proud to serve. I call upon our people with absolute confidence that our common cause will greaty succeed."

Mr. Roosevelt spoke from his study in the White House in the presence of his mother, his wife, some members of his Cabinet and their wives and a few personal friends. This was his fifteenth "Fireside Chat." He likened it in occasion and significance to his first one on the bank collapse in 1933. It is estimated that he spoke to nearly 80,000,000 Americans and his address was sent by short-wave to all foreign countries.

Postal Telegraph Bars 'Monopolies'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Justice Department announced last night that Postal Telegraph, Inc., had agreed to void existing contracts for exclusive business privileges and to refrain from making such contracts in the future.

A civil decree will be filed in Federal District Court at New York today, the Department said, ending a suit brought against the company under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law in 1937.

The Department explained, however, that to avoid giving Western Union Telegraph Company "an unfair competitive advantage," provisions of the decree would be inoperative until a similar decree could be entered against it, either through negotiation or successful conclusion of litigation.

Action to enjoin the two competing systems from enforcing exclusive contracts on the ground that they constituted a conspiracy to monopolize the telegraph business was filed Dec. 1.

'Own Skins in Peril,' V. F. W. Head Asserts

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 30 (AP)—Joseph C. Menendez, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, urged all members of the organization and its auxiliary to "promote the cause of national defense by endorsing all possible aid to Great Britain."

"With our own skins in danger, there is no time to quarrel with Great Britain over unpaid debts incurred during the World War," Mr. Menendez said in a statement issued by national headquarters. "It will cost us much less to forget temporarily—at least—that five-billion-dollar World War debt than to invite a new war at the price of 100 billion dollars."

"Before he leaves home to attend the opening session of the 77th Congress," Mr. Menendez added, "we should let every Congress member know how we stand on this important issue."

Unionist 'Acquitted' Of 'Red' Activity

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 30 (AP)—An official of the American Federation of Labor aeronautical mechanics' union was "acquitted" today by a vote of the union membership, of four charges, one of which involved Communist activity.

An official of a union publication, who had made the original charges against the union officer, was "convicted" by the membership vote of exceeding his authority.

Two other union members, one accused of making false and derogatory remarks about union officials and the other charged with distributing malicious propaganda, were "acquitted" by the secret ballot of the union cast at a special meeting Saturday night.

Barney Bader, local President, said the union official, "acquitted" by a vote of 1,336 to 921, would be reinstated. He said the union at its next meeting would act on the recommendation of the trial board that the "convicted" publication official be prohibited from seeking or holding a union office for one year and be fined $50. The trial board had also recommended the "conviction" of the three union officials.

Previously the union had approved the board's recommendation that another union official be expelled for Communist activities.

The trial board has reports pending on 16 other union members, which are expected to be filed at the next meeting.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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WANTED—Young married man as assistant to production head, commercial research organization at New York City headquarters. Applicants should be college trained, capable of working with and having liking for figures, and also capable handling considerable detail accurately and with dispatch. Ability to cooperate and to supervise clerical workers requisite. Definitely an inside job on salary basis. Write fully to Box S-61, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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Give Happiness This New Year to Your Friends and Family Circle.
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ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued.)

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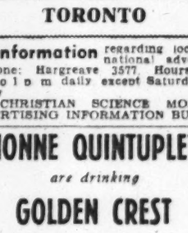

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TORONTO
(Continued)

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(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The "Richest Man"

By the Associated Press

Falls City, Neb.

Every town has its "richest man." But every town has not got a Ned Towle as its wealthiest citizen, and folks here are mighty fond of him.

He owns, in whole or in part, one bank, two lumberyards, the telephone company, about half the store buildings in town, around 50 or 60 homes, several thousand acres of farm land, and some oil wells.

Falls City, with some 6,000 or more citizens, is the center of Nebraska's new oil-producing territory.

Towle lives in a house worth about $5,000, filled with furniture of the rocking chair era. He drives a 1928 model Ford. About 10 years ago, someone sold him a more expensive car, but he's never used it.

All that might lead you to believe he's something of a tightwad. But don't say that to any citizen of Falls City—it wouldn't be safe.

They tell endless stories about 71-year-old Towle. Such as:

Silent Partner

He attends farm sales regularly, and almost always buys a cow or two. Why did he buy 'em?

"They were going too cheap," he explains.

But that doesn't tell why he turns around and gives the cow to a farmer who needs them, on a solemn "partnership" basis.

Sometimes there is talk of giving Towle half the milk. If that occurred with every cow, the Towles, all their friends and relatives would be able to swim in it.

Being a tenant on a Towle farm or in a Towle house is pleasant, incidentally. If times are bad, he simply forgets to collect rent. Some tenants pay intermittently, but there is no record of an eviction from a Towle property.

Foils Promoters

And yet his real estate firm grows all the time. His slogan is "buy, but never sell."

He won't sell his telephone company, despite repeated offers. The reason is that the buyer would scrap the ancient crank phones and other apparatus.

He says Falls City people get the lowest rates in the State, and that if new equipment were bought and rates hiked, a lot of them would have to give up their phones.

The oil industry is growing steadily with Falls City as the center. Towle has a hand in that. Promoters who rushed in when oil first was reported presumably ran up against Towle and his brother, John W. Towle of Omaha. They own land right in the middle of the oil development area.

The promoters didn't get a start, and the oil men now in the field who have seen results of booms elsewhere agree with Towle that a steady development is the best thing for Falls City.

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!

BR-R-R! I WONDER IF MISS WILKINS WILL HAVE THE FIRE BUILT WHEN WE GET TO SCHOOL? OO, O-O-O, I B-B'LIEVE I FORGOT MY HANKIE! BR-R-R!
BUCK UP, SIS, WE'LL MAKE IT! BR-R-R! IT'S ONLY TWO MILES FROM THE NEXT CORNER. THAT'S NOT FAR! BR-R-R!
SCHOOL BUS
SCROGIN
SCHOOLDAYS, SCHOOLDAYS! The long road to the little country school was oft through chill wind and deep snow!
AND NOW
SPEEDY, COMFORTABLE BUSES, THAT MAKE GOING TO SCHOOL A JOYRIDE!

A Verse for Today . . .

Put ye in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe: come, get you down; for the press is full, the fats overflow.—JOEL 3:13.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Wilderness?
2. The country to which Eritrea belongs?
3. The only volcano in America?
4. Grand Falls?
5. The country of which John Masefield is Poet Laureate?
6. A tamarisk?
7. Mount Pelee?
8. Randolph Field?
9. Biarritz?
10. The Severn Tunnel?

(Answers appear on this page)

Keep Going

Charles F. Kettering, research genius of General Motors, recently exhorted a large gathering of college students to strive to accomplish something, never to quit resignedly. "Keep on going," he declaimed, "and the chances are that you will stumble on something when you are least expecting it. I have never heard of anyone stumbling on anything while sitting down."—The Fusion Point.

Reflected Light

A comet shines by reflecting light from the sun, not by any light of its own.

Did You Ever Wonder

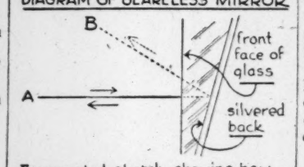
How Rear-Sight Mirrors Are Made Glareless?

The glareless rear-view mirror for automobiles was made possible by a clever application of the fact that both the front and back surfaces of the glass of which the mirror is made reflect light.

The back face of the glass, which is silvered, reflects around 90 per cent of the light that reaches the mirror. The front surface, however, reflects but about 4 per cent of the light.

The fact that a mirror provides a double reflection may be observed by placing a small object, such as a knife, a key or a pencil, on a mirror and looking at it with the eye near to the plane of the mirror's surface. A bright, strong, clear reflection will be seen in the silvered under-surface of the glass, and a second faint, wraith-like reflection will be seen produced by the upper surface.

DIAGRAM OF GLARELESS MIRROR



Exaggerated sketch showing how reflection "B" from slanted back is lifted above driver's line of sight, "A"

In the glareless rear-vision mirror, the driver noramlly looks at the strong, bright image on the silvered under side of the glass. But when the glare from too-bright headlights of an overtaking car becomes annoying, the driver simply tilts the mirror, shifting the reflection from the silvered surface to the front face of the glass.

This effectively does away with the dazzling brightness of the reflection, for instead of seeing 90 per cent of the light from the headlamps behind, the driver sees only 4 per cent. Consequently, if the light through the rear window is of, say, 50,000 candlepower, the driver would see about 2,000 candlepower in the tilted mirror.

The two faces of the glass in the glareless mirror are at a 3½ degree angle with each other, with the wide part at the top of the mirror. The result of this V or wedge shape of the glass is that the silvered surface reflects the strong light upward at a 7-degree angle, above the driver's line of sight, when the mirror is tilted, and he sees only the faint reflection from the front surface of the mirror glass.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C Merriam Company

Auchinleck, Lieut. Gen. C. J. E. (ô'-kĭn-lĕk') — British Commander-in-Chief of India.

Bardia (bär'-dyä) — Vital Italian base in Libya besieged by the British.

Chimara (kē-mä'-rä) — Albanian coastal town.

Guglialmelli, Lieut. Col. Alberto (äl-bĕr'-tō gōō'-lyäl-mĕ'-lē) — Investigator of pro-Nazi activities in Argentina.

Klisoura Pass (klē-sōō'-rä) —Strategic mountain pass in Albania.

Riccardi, Admiral Arturo (är-tōō'-rō rēk-kär'-dē)— New Chief of the Italian Naval Staff and Undersecretary of the Navy.

Rosetti, Raoul (rä-ōōl' rō-sĕt'-ē) — Greek Minister to Yugoslavia.

Ryti, Risto (rĭs'-tō rü'-ti)— Finland's new President.

Salum (sȧ-lōōm') — Egyptian port.

Smetanin, Constantin (kŭn'-stăn-tĭn' smē-tä'-nin)—Russian Ambassador to Japan.

Tobruk (tōō'-brōōk)—Italian base in Libya.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Launceston (län'-sĕs-tŭn or lôn'-sĕs-tŭn) — City of Tasmania.

Palermo (Angl. pȧ-lûr'-mō; It. pä-lĕr'-mô) — Albanian port.

Stampalia (stäm'-pȧ-lē'-ä) —Italian-owned island in the Aegean Sea.

Key: ȧle, châotic, câre, ȧdd, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, verd͟ure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

"Olive" Oil

Substituting for Italian olive oil is a new American product in which corn oil blends with a little olive oil with good results.

Monitor Camera Club from Paul S. Hutson, Flushing, New York

Winter Mooring

In Lighter Vein

Now It Is

"How did you come to write a poem on the back of a government bond?"

"I was tired of hearing folks say that my stuff wasn't worth the paper it was written on!"—PBX.

"You'll be proud to put your feet on the desk in these shoes, sir!"

Her Turn Next

Before the busy housewife had a chance to shut the door, the salesman started talking. And how he talked.

"And look at the value!" he exclaimed. "Why, there are some things that go without saying."

Then he just had to pause for breath.

"And there are others that say a lot without going!" she snapped.—Montreal Star.

Daily Anecdote

Simple Enough

In Springfield, Lincoln was once solicited for a contribution to help purchase new equipment for the local fire department. After listening carefully to an explanation of what was needed, he said, "After supper tonight, when Mrs. Lincoln will be in a good humor, I will say, 'How about our giving $50 to the local fire house?' She will answer, 'Abe, when will you ever learn to be more saving of your money? Twenty dollars is enough.'"

The next day the man from the fire station called again, and Lincoln made his contribution—$20!

Brevities

Louisville Courier-Journal: All this talk about production seems mostly to produce more talk about production.

St. Louis Star-Times: Barber's bill found in Deerfield, Mass., shows shaves cost 50 cents in 1756. Let's quit laughing at the beards in our family albums.

Detroit News: It would seem that the law requiring a picture of a Scottish terrier on all 10-cent Christmas cards has been repealed.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: What does anyone hear of the fellow who piled 22,000 matches on top of a bottle? There was a coordinator, if the defense planners are interested.

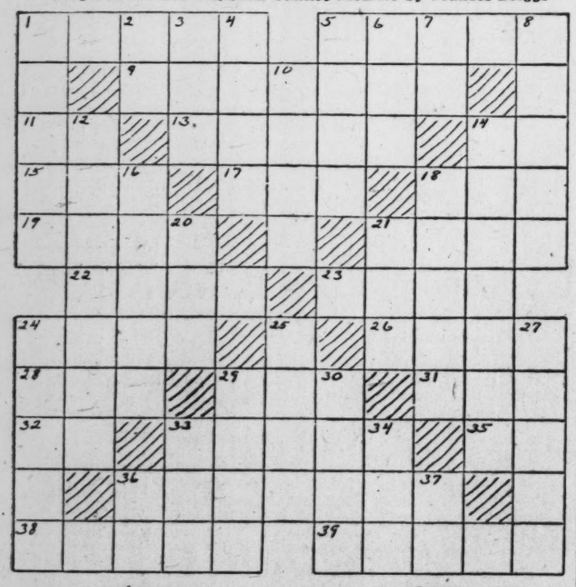
Where Would You Find

(Answers)

1. A wooded section in northeastern Virginia, where the forces of Lee and Grant met, May 6-7, 1864.
2. Italy.
3. Mt. Lassen in northern California; 10,437 feet.
4. They are in the course of the Hamilton River in Labrador; 302 feet high, their roar is audible 20 miles away.
5. England, since 1930.
6. An evergreen shrub found in western Asia, India, and in the region of the Mediterranean.
7. A volcano, active within the last century, on the island of Martinique.
8. An Army air training field at San Antonio, Texas.
9. A famous watering place in southwestern France.
10. It connects Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, England, 4½ miles long.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Country of North Africa.
5—"Half stuff" is a term used in manufacture of what?
9—What do you call a distinguishing or a characteristic mark?
11—Oconee River is in what State (abbr.)?
12—Who wrote tales of Manx life?
14—Symbol for glucinum is what?
15—What is a rude small house?
17—Would you don, pet, or row a tamarin?
18—A mountain pass is what?
19—Yog.
21—What is netting?
22—Gumbo is what?
23—What is used to coat iron?
24—What color is formed by a blending of white and black?
26—What is any of several fish-eating diving birds?
27—Past tense of "lie."
29—Glengarry, Scotland, gave its name to a kind of what?
31—Who was mother of the ancient Irish gods?
32—While.
33—Who is a character in "The Bartered Bride"?
35—Who was a king of Egypt?
36—Who is a country vicar in "As You Like It"?
38—A set task.
39—The famous Peacock Throne was constructed at what place in India?

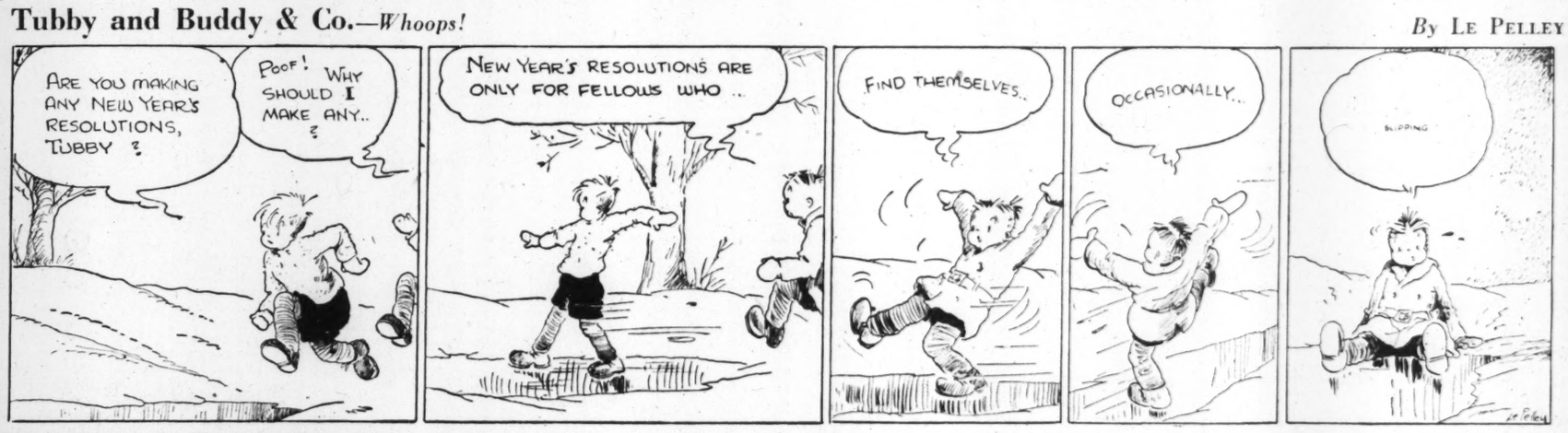
Down

1—An ogdoad is a group of how many?
2—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
3—Moccasin, usually of oil-tanned leather, is what?
4—What is a pitfall?
5—To breathe shortly and quickly.
6—What do 100 square meters equal?
7—What is fourth part of a bushel (abbr.)?
8—What was Emerson's first name?
10—Demeanor.
13—What is first name of heroine of a poem by Elizabeth Barrett Browning (poss.)?
14—What do you call natives of Gascony?
16—What grape took its name from a place in Hungary?
18—What is a city of Italy?
20—Attempt.
21—What is a unit used in measuring diameter of wires?
24—Substance usually transparent.
25—What is a small pie?
27—Who was Ruth's mother-in-law?
29—What is any small wheeled vehicle?
30—How would you describe plumage of a magpie?
33—"Like master, like ——."
34—What is a cutting tool?
36—What is third note of scale?
37—Symbol for thallium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

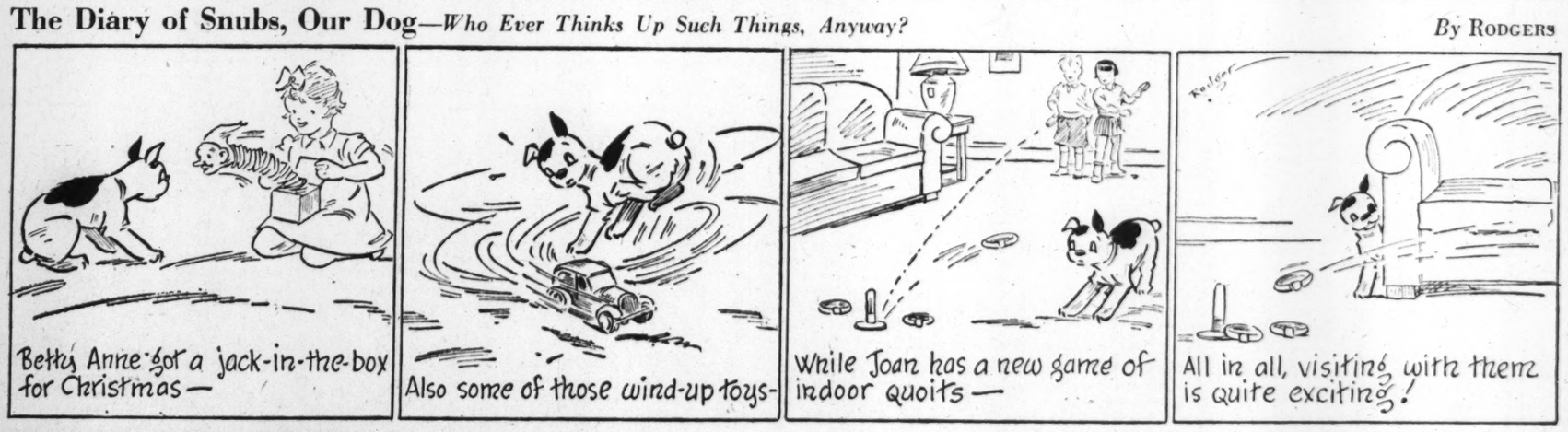
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Whoops!*

By LE PELLEY


ARE YOU MAKING ANY NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS, TUBBY?
POOF! WHY SHOULD I MAKE ANY..?
NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS ARE ONLY FOR FELLOWS WHO..
FIND THEMSELVES..
OCCASIONALLY..
SLIPPING

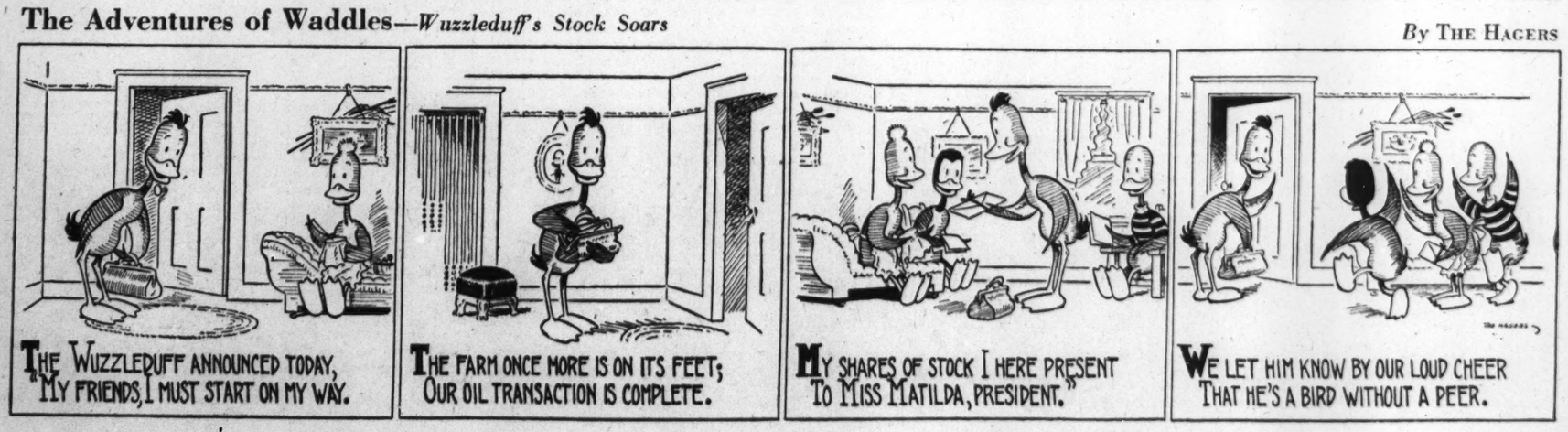
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Who Ever Thinks Up Such Things, Anyway?*

By RODGERS


Betty Anne got a jack-in-the-box for Christmas—
Also some of those wind-up toys—
While Joan has a new game of indoor quoits—
All in all, visiting with them is quite exciting!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Wuzzleduff's Stock Soars*

By THE HAGERS


THE WUZZLEDUFF ANNOUNCED TODAY, "MY FRIENDS, I MUST START ON MY WAY.
THE FARM ONCE MORE IS ON ITS FEET; OUR OIL TRANSACTION IS COMPLETE.
MY SHARES OF STOCK I HERE PRESENT TO MISS MATILDA, PRESIDENT."
WE LET HIM KNOW BY OUR LOUD CHEER THAT HE'S A BIRD WITHOUT A PEER.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"A Mightier Effort"

"America is entering the third year of the war with a deep and painful feeling of uncertainty." A few days ago it was possible for a German newspaper man in the United States so to describe America's position in a cable to Berlin. By ten o'clock on the night of December 29, it was no longer possible. Berlin—and all the world—knew that uncertainty no longer ruled. For President Roosevelt's fireside-world-side radio chat had clarified and crystallized America's choice, a choice really made long ago.

Had the head of a major democratic state so decisively rejected appeasement five years ago this war might have been avoided. Even now firmness may shorten the struggle between the "two worlds" which Herr Hitler recently called irreconcilable. For Mr. Roosevelt made it abundantly clear what America's choice is. It can half-heartedly contribute to a common defense of democracy—and risk having to stand alone in a "last-ditch fight"—or it can contribute wholeheartedly in the hope that Hitlerism will be routed and America will not be drawn in.

There has been an appreciation of these alternatives. In a general way America had already sensed that it must arm itself and supply Britain for victory, not stalemate. But lately there have been confusions. There have been threats from abroad, lags in production, questions about methods, and talk of peace by Americans—talk avidly quoted in Berlin. Now President Roosevelt has cleared the air. The essential position is more sharply defined.

The great majority of Americans have felt instinctively that "no nation can appease the Nazis." They have known that "negotiated peace" today means a dictated peace, under which they would "live at the point of a Nazi gun." They have realized that the "new order" is really the ancient tyranny and that they have "no right reason" to encourage peace talk until there is in the Axis a clear intention to abandon all thought of dominating the world. Most Americans were ready for this call to "a mightier effort than they have ever yet made." They will answer it. Their answer must be so effective as to justify the President's assurance that the Axis cannot win.

The President dealt vigorously with broad lines of policy. For the world at large his speech should be usefully clarifying. It will warn the Axis and its hangers-on. It should hearten the British, the Greeks and the Chinese, and confirm the confidence of Latin America. For many in the United States it was a helpful consolidation of national purpose. But millions are hungry for more specific information and directions, particularly on what can be done to speed British-American defense. Doubtless the President intends to fill in the picture with detailed recommendations to Congress.

The fireside chat contained certain indications of possible Government moves. The statement that division of production as between the United States and Britain must depend on the "over-all military necessities" may forecast a decision to give the British a greater proportion of new weapons. Certainly in connection with planes which quickly become obsolete there is logic in placing the greatest proportion where they will be quickly useful.

Two other interesting references were to Eire and to the Azores. Do they foreshadow steps to employ American ships to transfer war materials to "neutral" areas close to the theater of war and so save British shipping the long haul? Or were they merely effective examples of the closeness of war to American shores and American freedom? Like Eire, the United States is sheltered by the broad wings of the British fleet and the RAF while its neutrality or its failure to supply Britain works as a positive aid to totalitarian aggression.

The fundamentals of the situation have not fully sunk into the consciousness of America. It is defeatism, it is fear based on materialistic values which causes vacillating efforts to appease violence, to reason "with an incendiary bomb." It was such factors which caused the Vichy group to conclude that Britain could not fight on and to forego their own opportunity to continue the struggle in the French colonies. It is such views—and worse—which have caused confusion.

But the basic moral issues are becoming clearer. Spiritual values are better appreciated since Dunkirk. Britain has demonstrated that those who wish to defend the most precious things in life should not be too much concerned with the fluctuating fortunes of war. They will base themselves on firmer ground, on spiritual values which are beyond the reach of bombs. As the American people do that and as they sense more fully the essentials of the situation the last shreds of uncertainty about fundamental purposes will be swept away. The President's speech was a milepost on that road.

"Vanishing Yankee"

Much attention has recently been given to "the vanishing Yankee." The old Anglo-Saxon stock of New England is being replaced by Slav, Irish, Latin and other newer immigrants. The future New Englander was pictured a few days ago by Dr. Claude Moore Fuess as a combination of the older and newer elements.

Statistics show the proportion of native white population of native parentage in New England to be small. In Boston it is only 26 per cent; Bridgeport, Conn., 26 per cent; Brockton, Mass., 39 per cent; Cambridge, Mass., 27 per cent; Fall River, Mass., 21 per cent; Hartford, 28 per cent; Lowell, Mass., 27 per cent; New Haven, 27 per cent.

If the forefathers of present day New England should gather at some legendary Thanksgiving—on whatever day it was held—they would have no common language, could not sing a single common song, would not eat the same kind of food nor wear the same kind of shoes. "The Pilgrim Fathers" were not fathers at all to most contemporary New Englanders. John Harvard would feel like a stranger in Cambridge and Elihu Yale in New Haven.

There are several New Englands as there are several Americas. Certain groups live apart from the others, in worlds of their own. They insist on separate schools, in their towns English is an alien tongue. Such a situation is a handicap for democracy. Diversity makes life richer, but separateness does not. America is striving toward unity. In that process the Yankee has a big part to play. He has "vanished" only from New England. In the Middle West he is strong. With the Anglo-Saxon of the South he is the largest part of the American "melting pot." This does not mean that a Yankee mould should be imposed upon America. Unity cannot be won by coercion. Latin, Slav, Jewish, German strains are strong and each will express itself, make its own contribution to America.

However, the Yankee contribution, essentially Puritan, is a most precious and vital element of Americanism and should remain so. America is a new thing in the world. The Puritans played probably the biggest part in its development. Decade by decade they may lose themselves in a new American type, but if America is to go on being America it must preserve or call to rebirth the spiritual strengths of Puritan character.

For a Better Parole Board

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who in May, 1939, appointed a special commission to investigate pardons and parole in Massachusetts, now has the opportunity to provide leadership which will see the recommendations of that commission enacted into law. To follow through would provide the Bay State with what experts say will be a state parole system second to none.

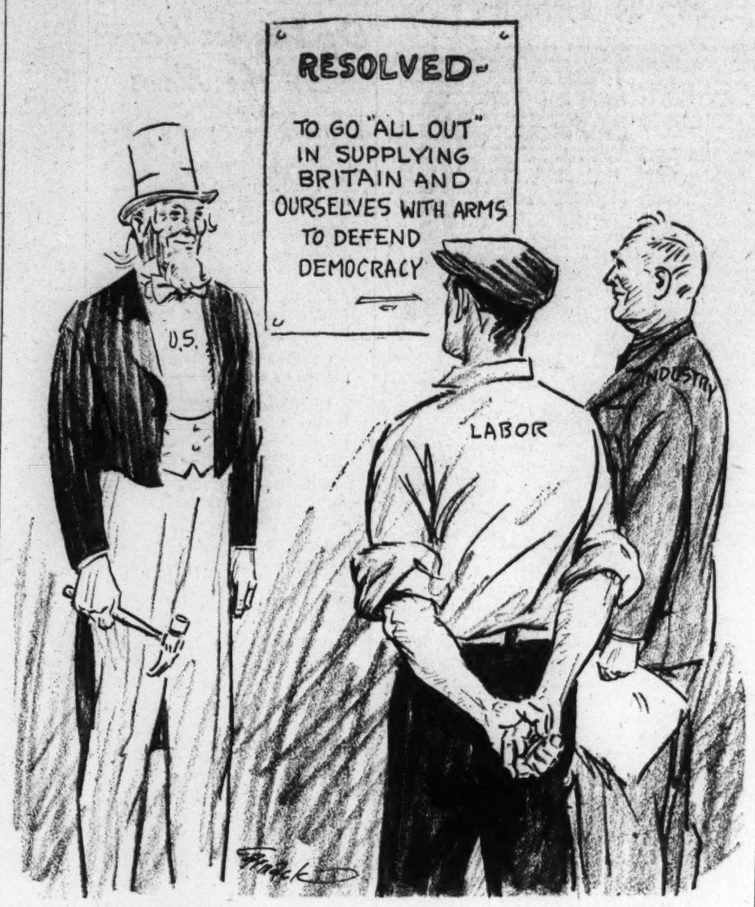
The chief proposal of the investigating body is the establishment of a quasi-judicial Parole Commission of five members, each with a tenure of fifteen years. This commission would replace the present five-member board whose personnel is appointed for five-year terms.

The extended tenure and an increase in salary, which the commission also recommends, would tend to attract to the parole service individuals of the highest caliber and give to the body a freedom from political interference which has not always existed.

The fact that the report of the Commission treads on Republican as well as Democratic toes, and that the State, with recent personnel changes now has a Parole Board which meets with general approval, should not deter the Governor or the Legislature from placing the parole system on a sound long-range basis as outlined by the commission. It is to be hoped that he will endorse the recommendations of the committee in his annual message.

Chicago announces "a spicy pumpkin ice cream." We positively draw the line at Hubbard squash flavor!

Now to Carry Through



Watching for a New Century

When New Year's Eve comes round, I often think of the most memorable one I have experienced. It was many years ago when we waited for the new century to begin. Throughout the country there were many splendid parties and notable meetings. I was only a girl of fourteen living in a small mountain town and the party for the New Year's was just a small gathering of neighbors in our own home.

Our house stood at the foot of a rugged foothill known as Flagstaff Mountain. Many of the more daring youth of the town were going to spend the night on top of the mountain, where around a giant bonfire they would keep their New Year's watch. We heard parties of them going by, laughing and singing. It was a clear, cold night with a deep blue sky sown thick with glittering stars. A frosty crust on top of the snow crunched under the feet of the passers-by.

Inside the house we sat around the glowing fire in our huge base-burner. We had all dressed in our best, mother in her gray silk with the lace front and high-puffed long sleeves, my sister and I in our new plaid woolen dresses, hers with a yellow satin yoke, mine with a red one. Of course we wore black stockings over woolen underwear, and high black button shoes, but we felt extremely "stylish." Grandpa and Grandma had driven in from the country, though the roads were frozen ruts. At that date there were only a few hundred miles of paved road in the whole country.

* * *

There was talk of politics among the grown-ups; how was McKinley going to handle the insurrection in the Philippines? Would the coal-miners get their rise in wages? While this talk was going on, we youngsters thumbed through the December Harper's Monthly Magazine. My cousin read us a negro dialect story. We marveled at the picture of the new Haynes-Apperson car, admired the drawing of Admiral Dewey ashore at Manila, and giggled over the illustrations for the sentimental stories.

At last mother called the whole party together to follow her into the chilly parlor. We grouped ourselves around the old square piano to sing our favorite songs. We began with the ever popular "She was happy 'til she met you" and "Her golden hair was hanging down her back." Then came the inevitable request for my sister and me to sing "Two Little Girls in Blue"—with appropriate gestures.

Father's turn came next as he sang his favorite "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." Its deep notes seemed to come from his shoes. Grandma asked for "Bringing in the Sheaves" and "Rescue the Perishing," and Grandpa thought a good one to end with would be "Onward Christian Soldiers."

* * *

Mother picked up the student lamp and carried it carefully back to the warmer dining room. Over by the south window her house plants were sheltered from cold drafts with layers of newspaper. She removed one of the covers and looked at the plant underneath.

"Is it going to open?" my sister asked in an awe-struck voice as she gazed with mother at the white bud.

"I think it will," mother answered.

"How long have you had that plant?" father asked, though he knew the answer as well as the rest of us.

"Twenty years," mother said. "And it will bloom for the first time on the first day of the new century."

Father took out his heavy gold watch. "Eleven o'clock—only an hour to wait."

Someone suggested games to pass the time and we played "Jacob and Rachel," "Spin the Plate," and "Proverbs."

Mother served home-made grape juice and thick slices of her marvelous angel cake.

"Eleven forty-five!" Father closed his watch with a snap and we all put on our wraps and stepped out on the wide veranda. How sweet the cold air was and how brilliant the myriad stars. In the still, keen air we could hear voices singing on the mountain-top and we could see the blaze of their fire as it lit up the pines along the top.

"Boom—boom!" The sound came faint and far-away.

"That's from Denver!" someone exclaimed. "Thirty miles away!"

Then from above us came the din of giant firecrackers, the sound of drums, the blare of tin horns and the hurrahs of people. Moved by the same impulse we all shouted, waved our handkerchiefs. There was a feeling of wonderful exhilaration in the air. We children had never before been allowed to stay up till midnight. And this was a time we knew we'd never forget.

"Well, girls," said father as we trooped back to the warm dining room, "you've seen the dawn of a new century. I wonder what it will mean to this old world?"

INES MACAULAY

Why Not Perform a Miracle?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

Sir Walter Layton is one of the ablest and most respected economic thinkers in Great Britain. He occupies a strategic position in the Ministry of Supply. Returning to London last week after a mission in America, Sir Walter spoke out to dispel rosy and wishful hoping that a great flood of armaments would soon be coming across the Atlantic. He stressed that it would "take a long time" for these war orders to mature, that the full weight of American production could hardly be expected until the summer of 1941, and could not reach decisive proportions until the winter of 1941. And then, with candor and sincerity, he told his country:

"Don't expect the United States to perform a miracle."

Why not?

* * *

There is every evidence in Washington today that the rising verdict of America, its full reaction to the challenge of this war, is: "Why not perform a miracle?"

Who says, what says that America cannot produce and produce beyond every expectation, every hope, every probability?

The circumstances which will make possible the "impossible" are being brought into play. If the "impossible" is necessary, the will to do the "impossible" is the first essential in the capacity to do it.

In the January issue of "Foreign Affairs," Raoul de Roussy de Sales, for many years the correspondent in the United States of the Paris-Soir and the Havas Agency, remarks that "the majority of Americans give every indication of instinctively understanding the magnitude of the peril that confronts them, even though they cannot make up their minds as to just how and just when it will become acute."

It is acute now. The fire is in the front yard and it is in the back yard. It cannot come closer without touching the house. That is the message which the President gave to the Nation in his stirring, frank, and forthright radio address Sunday night. Unquestionably he gave new unity and purpose to the national will to face this crisis fully and now—not partially, tomorrow. Along that path lies the doing of the "impossible."

* * *

Despite the surface controversies of the past few days, despite the debates about aiding Britain a little more or a little less, despite the talk about keeping out of war one way or getting in war another, a clearer crystallizing of public opinion is now evident, and the President gave timely impetus to that crystallization.

Here are the vital policies of the Government, as expressed by the President, with respect to the war, its meaning to America and what the United States can and must do about it:

The policy of the United States is not directed toward war. Its sole purpose is to keep war away from America.

It conceives the security of America to be intimately bound up with the survival of Great Britain.

The present defense program is aimed to meet all eventualities and no "bottlenecks" will be allowed to impede aid to Britain.

Labor, capital, consumer, taxpayer, the whole Nation, is being summoned to make whatever sacrifice is necessary to do the job, to accomplish the "impossible," to perform the miracle.

The United States will have no hand in a dictated, alias a "negotiated" peace.

"Let not defeatists tell us that it is too late. It will never be earlier. Tomorrow will be later than today."

* * *

That tomorrow is too late is the tragic lesson of France.

And it is but stating the truth to say that present efforts at defense production are not enough. That is clear. That is the new starting point. More ships, more guns, more planes, more of everything are needed.

America has the men, the material, the skill and the wealth to double its defense production. The visible factors are ready. It has been the invisible factors which have stayed the hand. Beneath the surface of the visible factors have been apathy and fear: apathy that the war was so remote that it couldn't menace America; fear that the war was so near that it would engulf America. It is not surprising that these are illogical. There is no logic in apathy or fear.

Both are being dissipated but the process needs to be hastened.

* * *

What has the United States to do to perform the miracle which Sir Walter Layton is not expecting but which Britain so urgently needs? An incident in the Moroccan campaign of General Giraud, the great French commander who later sought to stem the Nazi invasion without weapons, suggests the answer.

He relates that he was once called upon to attack a tribe which lived in a well-nigh inaccessible eagle's nest on the top of a mountain. He sent for his chief engineer and said: "You see that steep wall? Good. I give you three days to cut a road in it that will take motor transport as far as the summit."

The engineer replied politely but firmly: "Sir, it's quite impossible. A job like that would take three months, not three days."

"Very well," General Giraud replied, "if it's impossible, you needn't do it. I'll do it myself."

"I sent for a colonel of the Legion," the general related, "and drew up a plan for the road. I asked him to put on the job every man of his own and the near-by regiments, day and night, and I told him it had to be finished in three days. And so it was done."

* * *

Sir Walter Layton's honest and well-intentioned words were: "Don't expect the United States to perform a miracle."

Americans may well answer: "Why not?"

A miracle is not impossible; it is natural. It only appears to be impossible. When the "impossible" is necessary it becomes the possible.

Food for Conquered Peoples—Nazi "Great Tasks"—and Irish Ports

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reich-Minister Richard-Walther Darré's speech, just published in America, is helpful to Americans who are trying to decide whether famine-relief in German-held territory would or would not be serving the true ends of humanity. He is quoted as saying (Life, December 9, 1940, page 43), "We actually have in mind a modern form of medieval slavery which we must and will introduce because we urgently need it in order to fulfill our great tasks."

One of the "great tasks" is the destruction of Britain. For it, Germany needs slave labor in the factories and fields of conquered Europe. Loss of slaves, by famine or otherwise, would have to be made good by taking men out of the German Army, a military loss as real as that of battle casualties. This is very different from the last war. Starvation in Northern France and Belgium then made no difference to German military strength.

Another of the "great tasks" is the destruction of America, not necessarily by arms, but by the use of slave labor to compete against our free labor. Reich-Minister Darré promises to increase our unemployment from 7,000,000 to 40,000,000 and bring President "Rosenfeld" to his knees. This speech should be thoughtfully read by every American, for its message is plain and grim.

Are we going to help humanity by feeding Germany's slaves or by uniting in an attempt to free them? It is not a simple choice, as a little thought will show. It must not be decided as if the choice were between either cruelty or humanity towards certain people this winter. That would be easy indeed. The choice actually concerns the fate of all humanity for a long time (Hitler says, "for a thousand years"). Famous and honored names appear at present on both sides. We cannot afford to follow them blindly. Every American must face the question as an equally-concerned individual, and look for the answer in his own private heart.

Boston — HORATIO ROGERS, M. D.

"Food and War"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with keen interest the article on "Food and War," by Herbert Hoover, and surely I love the philanthropy in his heart. I wish the people in the stricken countries could be helped, but there are a few weaknesses in his article.

In the first place, the German "claim" does not cover the facts. "The Germans claim that these people (except Central Poland) have always lived largely by imports from overseas and that the British blockade is the cause of their starvation." Everyone knows that in Denmark alone thousands of tons of foodstuffs have been stolen to feed German armies—not German civilians—and cattle are yet being slaughtered for this purpose. That is in a measure why the Germans are there.

Again, even should Hitler guarantee safe transit, how could one depend on his word? His first tenet is: "Keep your word if it suits your purpose, but no longer."

Mr. Hoover used the phrase, "Now that the British are more secure." May I ask what evidence there is to prove this "security" while the Nazis, swearing destruction to the Empire and all democracy in turn, hold an ounce of sway in the world? A truce would be but a breathing spell to sharpen his sword. Any show of moderation is merely an indication that he doubts his success and needs some friends.

To return to the former question: Mr. Hoover would "sell" these starving multitudes some food, but why "sell" food to such as he desires (and rightly) to help?

His statement that the British are fighting to "defend their own homes" is insufficient. They are fighting to preserve Christianity, freedom, and the right to self-government, from a cruel and degraded despotism. They deserve the support of all with similar views.

GEORGE C. PALMER

Saskatoon, Sask., Can.

British Use of Eire's Ports

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It has been called to my attention that, in your editorial "Britain's Increasing Support," you referred to the signed statement of sixty Roman Catholics which was released through this office on October 28th last. The article in question was one which urged Ireland to allow England the use of her ports as bases and it did connect our statement with that indirectly.

I am not in a position to speak for any of the others whose names were signed, nor am I disputing the thesis of your article. But, as one who helped draw up the Roman Catholic statement, I believe it is only fair to say that that particular point was not in our minds when the statement was released.

I, for one, think that Ireland is short-sighted and is playing a very dangerous game. I wish that she would realize that Roman Catholicism and Naziism cannot co-exist, that Roman Catholic Ireland must be liquidated if Hitler wins. I should like to see her give that help to England which would improve England's chances of ultimate victory. I do not feel, however, that Americans, Roman Catholic or non-Roman Catholic, should sign statements urging another free nation close to the source of war to drop its neutrality while we ourselves remain neutral.

The signers were, and are, for all possible help to Britain but they did not take it upon themselves to tell the Irish what they should do. WILLIAM M. AGAR

New York

Editor's Note: We are sorry if our editorial has been read as indicating that Mr. Agar's group was making any demand upon Dublin for British use of Eire's ports. We did express such a desire for ourselves and said that "the Irish element of Roman Catholicism in America may well do more" than urge aid to Britain on American citizens. Our feeling was that the people of Irish descent in the United States could very usefully address members of their own race and religion in Eire.

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